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THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Mexicans Hint Rejection Of Arbitration on Oil; Relief Fund Too Small?

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 6, 1940

Mexico Takes Time on Oil Arbitral Plan

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Official sources indicated today that Mexico would reject a suggestion by the United States Government that the two-year-old controversy growing out of the expropriation of American-owned oil properties be submitted to arbitration.

It was deemed unlikely, however, that a formal reply would be filed until the proposal is examined by President Cardenas who repeatedly has asserted that the Government would not agree to arbitration. He is now touring the South.

In Washington: Hull Candidacy Mooted

A report circulated at the Capitol that President Roosevelt was doubtful whether the $985,000,000 asked for relief next year would be enough, wanted Congress to give WPA wide latitude in its expenditure. The law now requires that annual relief expenditures be allocated over a 12-months period. Mr. Roosevelt was said to have suggested that WPA be authorized to spend the $985,000,000, if necessary, during the first eight months of the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Senate approval of the reciprocal trade agreements program made that fundamental administration policy an issue of the presidential campaign today and stirred fresh speculation as to Secretary Hull's chances of being the Democratic standard bearer. The Senate, following the leadership of President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, voted 42 to 37 yesterday to continue the program three years from its scheduled June 12 expiration date. [Details: Page 1.]

Two Senators, Arthur Capper of Kansas and Charles L. McNary of Oregon, endorsed Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan as a friend of agriculture today as the Vandenberg forces launched a last-minute drive for votes in the Nebraska presidential preference primary next Tuesday. [Details: Page 1.]

Strike Threat Fails to Stop 'Big Show'

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a last-minute call for a strike of circus roustabouts, the big show of Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey opened as scheduled last night.

While a dozen pickets paraded outside Madison Square Garden, John Ringling North, circus president, said "not one single employee has struck." The strike was called by Ralph Whitehead, head of the Circus, Carnival, Fair and Rodeo International Union (A. F. of L.), who charged that John Ringling North, circus president, refused to negotiate a contract. Mr. North said he would negotiate, provided the union proved it represented a majority of the employees.

Sunday Parades at West Point Abolished

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Dress parades at the United States Military Academy which have attracted thousands of persons each Sunday afternoon will be discontinued. Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Academy Superintendent, said that spectators have shown "a thoughtless or malicious regard of public property," and also he felt the Cadets should observe Sunday as a day of worship and rest.

Bengal Bans Publicity on Extremist Move

CALCUTTA (AP)—On the eve of projected "intensified" action for Indian independence by the extremist group under Subhas Chandra Bose, the Bengal Government promulgated a decree law today "prohibiting any printed publicity concerning their movement within this Province."

Mr. Bose had timed his action to coincide with the party's national "Self-Purification" Week, observed annually from April 6 to April 13.

Mohandas K. Gandhi has declared that if any members started civil disobedience without his signal, they would have to act as rebels outside the party fold or get a new leader.

Allied Blockade to Hit German Air Lines

LONDON (AP)—Air traffic with Germany was designated as the next target of the British-French blockade.

This type of transport has grown so important, informed sources said, that Mr. Ronald Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare, and M. Georges Monnet, French Minister of Blockade, are conferring on the setting up of an air contraband system.

British sources said that airlines naturally subject to the closest scrutiny were those linking Germany's neutral neighbors with sources of supply. No neutrals were named, however.

Copper Mine in Mexico Closed by Strike

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Every foundry and mine of the American-owned Cananea Copper Company was tied up today by a strike of the concern's 1,500 employees.

They walked out after a breakdown of negotiations between the Mine Workers Union and the Company for a new labor contract. The chief issue was a union demand for a wage increase of two pesos (about 34 cents) a day.

Strike Called in Remington Rand Plant

TONAWANDA, N. Y. (AP)—A strike started April 1 by approximately 40 employees in the paint shop of a Remington Rand, Inc., plant spread today to the entire factory. David Lozo, Secretary of the local unit of the Office Equipment Workers Union, said the strike was called because the company declined to negotiate the discharge of a union employee. He charged "strike breakers" had been brought in.

Chicago Judge Orders Pleas in Tax Evasion

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes denied continuances and forced 12 persons whom the Government alleged were key figures in Chicago's gambling syndicate to enter pleas today to an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the Government of $1,887,664 in income taxes.

War Summary: Germans Raid French Positions

Norway will "at once be at war" in defense of its neutrality if free shipping in Norwegian waters is interfered with to the advantage of one of the belligerent major powers, Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht declared today. The statement was in reply to a British Government note to Norway and Sweden, which was understood to have carried a warning against a one-sided Scandinavian neutrality in favor of Germany. [Details: Page 1.]

The Mauretania's destination still remained secret following the luxury liner's departure from Honolulu where it had stopped for supplies. The direction taken by the ship led to the belief that the vessel would put in at Hong Kong to be remodeled for troop transport.

On the Western Front German raiding parties between the Nied and Saar Rivers continued to attack French positions. The commanding officer of one of these raiding parties was reported captured by French forces.

At sea Germany disputed British reports that Royal Air Force planes had bombed four German destroyers and another German warship in a raid on Wilhelmshaven April 4. The German claim stated that only one British plane was sighted in the region of the Elbe, and that it had been driven off after two bombs had fallen harmlessly into the sea.

The 2,819-ton Yugoslav freighter Dubac, bound for Italy, was intercepted by the British off the coast of Greece, and ordered to the British contraband port at Malta for examination.

Escape of three interned officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee—one of whom was believed to have reached Germany with official documents of the vessel—brought reports from Argentina that it would place the remainder of the 1,000 officers and men from the German ship under close military guard.

Finland and Russia were reported to have agreed to resume diplomatic relations this month. Ivan Zotoff, at present Russian envoy at Riga, Latvia, will be the new Russian Minister to Helsingfors, it was believed.

Governor Tagged, Pays Parking Fine

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., April 6

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, leader in a recent statewide campaign against "ticket fixing," smilingly paid $1 here for parking overtime at a meter although the law exempted him under the circumstances.

The Republican Chief Executive was a luncheon guest of Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, at the time and his state trooper-chauffeur had left the car for a bite to eat when a local policeman affixed the tag.

Revere Race Permit Tied To New Purge

Despite sharp opposition voiced against the Revere Racing Association's application for a 100-day dog racing license at a public hearing before the State Racing Commission, the license will be granted, reliable sources close to the Commission revealed today.

It is reported, however, that before the license is granted, the Revere Racing Association, product of the reorganization of the Bay State Greyhound Association, Inc., and the Old Harbor Kennel Club, Inc., which operated races at Revere from 1935 through 1939, must rid itself of several stockholders now carried on its lists. These persons, it is understood, represent an element which at least one member of the Commission insists must be eliminated prior to granting of the license.

However, it is reported that the more publicized members of the new and old organizations are not among those who must be cut loose from the Revere Racing Association.

Hearing Held at Revere

The public hearing, held last night at the Revere City Hall, attracted the largest crowd ever to attend a Revere dog race hearing since pari-mutuel betting was established in Massachusetts in 1935.

The main cause of the outpouring of more than 250 persons, mostly proponents of continued Revere dog racing, was the demand of Gov. Loverett Saltonstal; that dog racing be cleaned up. The demand was voiced last November after the slaying of Edward O'Hare, operator of the Dighton dog track revealed his gangland connections.

Heading the opposition to approval of the Revere Racing Association's application was the Rev. E. Ambrose Jenkins, pastor of the Revere First Congregational Church and President of the Revere Ministers Association; Leland C. Bickford, Editor-in-Chief of the Yankee Network News Service; John L. Feeney of Cambridge, outspoken foe of dog racing; and Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge and former member of the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Russell said he represented a group of Massachusetts citizens seeking to conduct dog racing meets.

The Rev. Mr. Jenkins and the other opponents charged that the new organization was merely the two old organizations with a new front.

Wants Lists Made Public

Mr. Bickford, after discussing the fact that 38 of the 44 stockholders in the two old organizations hold stock in the new organization, told the Commission that it must "refuse this license until such time as some of the people in it are removed."

The radio commentator insisted the individual holdings of the stockholders should be made public by the Commission. However Elmer C. Nelson, member of the Commission, during a vociferous argument with Mr. Bickford, stated the holdings had been presented voluntarily by the racing groups under an agreement that they would not be made public. He added the law does not permit such information to be made public.

On With the Job
"The Factory Tells the Story"
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Norway Bars Any Threat To Free Shipping

Quick reply made to Britain, although Oslo sees tension over blockade easing up.

Behind the outward show of strained relations between Britain and Norway over British pressure to stop Germany's benefiting by Norway's neutrality, latest reports from Oslo show rather an easing of tension in the Norwegian capital.

Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht of Norway made a challenging speech in Parliament to the effect that Norway would go to war if its neutrality were threatened. But since the definite action that seemed to be foreshadowed in Premier Chamberlain's recent speech in Parliament has not materialized, beyond the exchange of diplomatic notes, there is a general feeling here that Britain is not going to force the issue, at any rate for the moment.

It is felt, too, that interference with Norway's neutrality would in the end be more to the disadvantage than to the advantage of the Allies. It is also pointed out that there has been a tremendous decrease in exports of iron ore through Norway's port of Narvik since the beginning of the war without any such interference.

Meanwhile the exchange of notes and diplomatic conversations continues, and whether Britain has more drastic intentions than it reveals at present remains to be seen.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

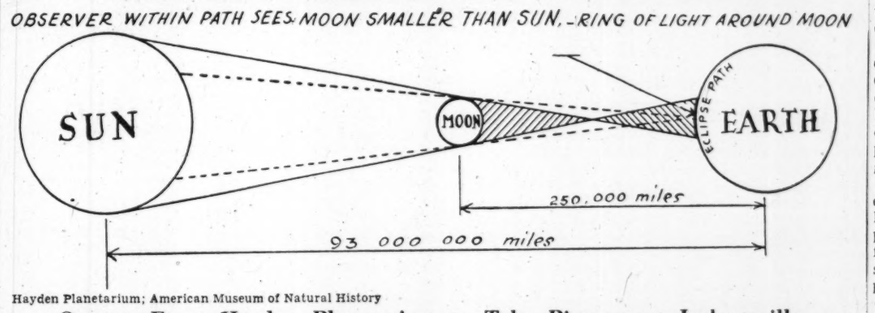
LONDON, April 6—Norway has issued an immediate reply to yesterday's British note which is believed to have contained a warning that the Allies would not tolerate any one-sided neutrality among the Scandinavian states in favor of Germany.

Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht of Norway declared before the Storting (parliament) today that Norway would "at once be at war" in defense of its neutrality if free shipping in Norwegian waters is interfered with to the advantage of one of the belligerent major powers.

The British Government's note, sent to Norway and Sweden, was described in official circles as concerned with general questions affecting relations between France, Britain, and the Scandinavian countries. However, it is realized here that Germany's threatening attitude toward the neutrals has left the Scandinavian countries in a position far from that of free agents. And while there is no tendency to blame the Northern neutrals for this situation, the British Government is understood

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

All Set for Sunday's Solar Eclipse



Hayden Planetarium; American Museum of Natural History

Quartet From Hayden Planetarium to Take Pictures at Jacksonville

Left to right are Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., leader, and Hans C. Adamson, Wayne M. Faunce, and Charles Cole. The graph shows why the April 7 event is an annular or "ring" eclipse. When the moon is nearly at its greatest distance from the earth and the sun is not, a ring is seen around the black inner disk.

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—An opportunity for camera fans to exercise their ingenuity in capturing a rare celestial event on film is afforded by the "ring" or annular eclipse, scheduled for Sunday afternoon. Only one poorly made tintype of this unusual type of eclipse is known to exist.

The full eclipse will be visible along a 150-mile-wide belt across Northern Mexico, the Big Bend of Texas, and the Gulf States. At its height, 86 per cent of the sun's surface will be blacked out. The partial phases, which will vary in different latitudes, can be observed all over the United States and Canada and as far south as the northern part of South America. In New York and Boston the moon will be observed as covering almost two thirds of the sun at 5:05 p. m.

Presidential Campaign Begins to Take Shape

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The pre-convention political picture is beginning to take on color and shape.

Two weeks of the most active and energetic political oratory of the year have just elapsed and now that the air waves have quieted down for the moment, it is possible to note the shape of some events which are now standing out a little more sharply.

The major headlines are still going to the Republican orators for, while the Democratic Party's leading candidates—President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner—are studiously silent, the Republican Party's leading candidates are clamorously articulate. And so out of the words and events of the past fortnight these conclusions emerge:

Some Conclusions

1. The Republican Party is in search of a foreign policy and the presidential aspirants are all testing out the extreme isolationist sentiment of the country to see whether a direct and sweeping challenge to the Administration's conduct of foreign affairs is politically sound.

2. The problem of unemployment commands the attention of every political speaker and despite the recent battle of statistics among economists there is general agreement that there are 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 idle in the United States at the present time.

3. The central and recurring Republican criticism of the New Deal is not its legislative policies, but its fiscal policies and the line of campaign attack will likely be in the financial field.

4. As the time for important decisions on platform policy draws near, Republican leaders are engaged in a significant debate on the tariff issue. The widely hailed program report of the Glenn Frank Committee, representing Republicans in every State in the Union, indorsed the principle of trade reciprocity, while in Congress all Republicans are against the application of that principle in the Hull trade agreements. While Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan are stressing the need of higher protection of the domestic market, Alf M. Landon of Kansas is asking an end to high tariff protectionism.

5. In the primaries thus far held President Roosevelt is winning all the delegates, but Vice-President Garner is winning enough votes to justify the twin conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt can be very certain of the nomination if he wants it but

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Salesmen as Well as Generals Play a Big Role in War as State Department Well Knows, Especially After Guns Cease to Roar

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If the war in Europe is proving a riddle to America's amateur military strategists, it's proving no less a one to official trade experts here in Washington. For while the military man pores over his maps in an effort to find out when and where the Allied and German forces will come to grips, the commerce official is trying just as hard to foresee the war's probable effect on America's vast overseas trade.

Will American farmers and industrialists experience that tremendous boom in exports that so many persons expected last fall and that has started to develop along certain lines, or will American trade fall into the doldrums before the blockade of Germany, the shortage of Allied exchange here and the refusal of Latin Americans to buy where they cannot sell?

So far the trade expert has managed to garner a raft of indications—but, unfortunately, they're all contradictory. Compare, for example, what's happened to cotton and tobacco, both grown in the South and both staples of international trade. Hardly had the war been declared when Britain said, "No more tobacco from the United States, we've got to conserve our foreign exchange there." Did the same thing happen to cotton? Not at all. Up to the present time Britain has imported nearly five times as much cotton from the United States in the last seven months as in the corresponding period last year.

What Is to Come Later?

Then there's that huge boom in the export of airplanes, with military craft going to the Allies and commercial and military planes going to the rest of the world. Add to this the recent report that the United States has nosed out Great Britain as the leading exporter to Argentina, the shiploads of light and heavy machinery leaving American ports almost daily for half a hundred countries and it might look at first as if the sky were the limit.

But then there are those other indications. There is the unofficial report that the Allies, once they become adjusted to a war economy, are going to throw the great bulk of their present purchases of American agricultural products to countries that will give them credit. There is also the announcement from London the other day that not only will Britain not relinquish its rich Latin-American markets but is going after the markets lost by Germany with every bit of weight behind the pound.

Finally there is that determined Japanese drive—apparently succeeding better than most persons would have thought possible, considering the Sino-Japanese war—to recapture its new world trade. Already the Japanese have announced the completion of large oil purchases in Mexico to the detriment of California companies, while several Latin-American countries have recently dispatched trade delegations to Tokyo.

No One Cares to Predict

So it's a bewildering array of facts and figures that confronts the trade expert who sits down before his chart in the Departments of Commerce and State. And it's for this reason that neither the Government nor any responsible official has yet dared to predict just what this war will have done to American trade one or two years hence.

All that can be said at this juncture is that the foremost trade officials attached to the State Department do not appear too worried over the immediate future. While granting that there are outstanding imponderables that may throw today's predictions all out of kilter, they hold that American proximity to the Allies as well as the German, French and British preoccupation with military needs will combine to keep America's international trade at a fairly high level as judged by 1930-40 standards.

But, it's when looking beyond the immediate future that commerce officials are inclined to shake their heads and express doubt, not only for this country but for the entire world. "What should interest us," they say, "is not what will happen to American cotton, wheat, airplane engines or chemicals during the limited time that the war can last. What we should be worrying about is what is going to happen to American trade when the war is over and the full impact of the present terrific waste of wealth makes itself felt."

It is for this reason that the State Department is so pleased by final favorable congressional action on the extension of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements program for another three years. While asserting that the trade agreements are of inestimable value to the American exporter, the State Department holds that their need will be increased tenfold in the post-war period when a vigorous trade between the United States and other neutrals may be one of the few healthy economic factors upon which to base reconstruction.

Joseph G. Harrison.

Plan for Peace Seen in Victory Of Trade Pacts

Hull, hailing action of Senate, says it offers a pattern for lasting accord in future.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Congressional extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement program is being hailed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull as laying the pattern for a lasting world peace at the end of the present hostilities.

The give-and-take principles underlying the trade pacts, the Secretary of State declared, "must prevail in economic relations among Nations . . . if our Nation and other Nations are to have stable peace and satisfactory economic progress."

The resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to negotiate Trade Pacts until June, 1943, is now ready for President Roosevelt's signature, having passed the Senate yesterday by the close vote of 42 to 37.

Source of Opposition

A solid bloc plus a group of eastern Democrats formed the bulk of the opposition in the Senate.

With 22 Trade Agreements already negotiated, the State Department will now be free to make overtures to other nations, though the field has been somewhat cut down by the state of affairs abroad.

Passage of the resolution, incidentally, increases the availability of Secretary Hull as a presidential candidate since it was agreed that he would have no chance for Democratic nomination had his tariff program been disapproved by Congress.

At the close of two weeks of debate, the Senate cast aside all last minute amendments and passed the measure in the same form approved by the House. Most significant defeat was that of the proposal of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts to extend the present law only one year instead of three.

This amendment, said to have the support of Vice-President John N. Garner, was voted down 34 to 46 after it had been denounced by President Roosevelt and Administration leaders in the Senate. Secretary Hull called the Wash proposal "utterly unfeasible."

Amendments Defeated

Other amendments lost as the final vote approached were one proposed by Senator Henrik Shipsted (F-L) of Minnesota to exclude agricultural tariffs from trade agreement revisions; one offered by Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon to abrogate all Trade Agreements after June 12, 1943; a proposal by Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania to establish a five-man commission to study the tariff problem; an attempt by Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana to restrict reduction on sugar tariffs and a similar proposal by Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota to end all agreements affecting manganese pending revision of present duties.

Secretary Hull greeted the bill's passage with the announcement that it will afford profound satisfaction to all those who have been observing and appraising the operation of the program from the standpoint of our best national interest.

Objectives of Agreement

"They know," he declared, "that the three high objectives of the trade agreements policy and of the principles which underlie it are: (1) to promote the fullest practicable development of both our domestic and foreign markets, thereby achieving development of both our domestic and foreign markets, thereby achieving increased production and employment; (2) to help in creating a solid foundation for any stable peace structure to follow the war; and (3) to safeguard free enterprise in this country against overexpanding regimentation which would be the inescapable result of extreme foreign trade controls of the kind that would be rendered necessary by a reversion to the Hawley-Smoot embargo doctrine.

"The progress toward attaining these objectives made in the last six years under conditions of unprecedented difficulty, has brought marked benefits alike to our agriculture, our industry, and our labor—without injury to anyone. The policy embodied in the 22 Trade Agreements already negotiated is an assurance that in the future operation of the program the interest of all groups of the population will be as vigorously promoted and as scrupulously safeguarded as heretofore.

"This country and all other countries interested in the three great objectives of the trade agreements program are giving increased support to the program and to the principles which underlie it. These principles must prevail in economic relations among nations at the end of present hostilities if our nation and other nations are to have stable peace and satisfactory economic progress."

The Week in Focus: Britain Reshuffles Cabinet; U. S. Counters War Urgings

Hull Trade Pacts Extended; Bid to Arbitrate Mexican Oil

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain on Wednesday followed France in Cabinet readjustments designed to streamline and invigorate prosecution of the war. But Britain moved less drastically this week than France the week before.

Prime Minister Chamberlain remains. Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty who long foresaw and resisted the Nazi menace as a lone voice, moves up to chairmanship of the Service Ministers' Committee. In this position he can influence more directly the war effort as a whole.

From Canada came an outspoken effort to bring the United States into the war on the Allied side. Attorney General Gordon Conant of the Ontario Provincial Government urged an audience of farmers and businessmen to do all in their power to bring America in. Without America, Mr. Conant said, Allied success "may be very doubtful."

Washington, still touchy over similar remarks made by its own Minister to Canada, James R. Cromwell, sharply rebuked the latest verbal assault on its neutrality, but took no official action.

Blockade Tightened

In both war camps of Europe, the week quickened military preparations as spring's first soft airs blew from the south. Berliners heard Field Marshal Göring promise a Blitzkreig "in the West" to "end the war." Reichsführer Hitler, he said, will decide the moment. Meanwhile, the German people welcomed the end of winter, with its shortages of coal and food.

Germany's military strategists faced the decision: Offense or defense? A waiting war requires ample resources, as well as ability to finance millions of men under arms.

Allied strategy intensified during the week it seffort to close serious leaks in the blockade. Germany's military decisions will be determined largely by success or failure of the Allied blockade. Especially vital are land frontiers of the Balkans and other neutral transshipment points.

Prime Minister Chamberlain on Tuesday warned neutrals that their imports from the British Empire would be reduced unless they limit their sales to Germany. Action against neutral trade was included in a three-point program for tightening the blockade. But Mr. Chamberlain withheld precise details.

Allied Solidarity

During the World War, several major Cabinet shifts occurred on the Allied side. Germany tends to be more rigid under its traditions of absolutism. In all the years of the German Empire from 1871 to 1914, there were only five Chancellors.

This week the democratic Allies jostled themselves down by means of their more flexible processes, for the serious business of coping with a German machine recognized as one of history's most formidable opponents.

Premier Paul Reynaud in France maintained a slender majority of 17 votes during his third week in power. He agreed to allow debate of his general policies in the Chamber April 9.

In Paris Wednesday, British and French Ministers of Education met to strengthen cultural solidarity of the Allies. The two nations also arranged to co-operate in their news services, especially for neutral consumption.

Appointment Monday in New Zealand of Peter Fraser to the Prime Ministry strengthened Empire war efforts, as Mr. Fraser is vigorous in the cause.

America and the War

Alert in the decisive position of the only great power untouched by direct conflict, the United States found itself being cast in a war role by unwelcome expressions on both sides of the trenches.

Berlin had little to say this week about its sensational "expose" of alleged American guilt for fomenting the Allies to war on Germany. Washington continued to deny the German case as "revealed" in the Warsaw documents. Neutral newsmen in Berlin were shown disorderly piles of papers brought from the former Polish capital.

Paris semi-officially accused the Reich of fabricating the Polish papers as a means of discrediting President Roosevelt, who has steadily refused to lend himself to German plans for what the Allies call a "phony" peace.

In Washington, Ambassador William C. Bullitt faced demands for a Congressional inquiry into his part in the Polish affair. As a former journalist, Mr. Bullitt is believed capable of talking more freely than some diplomats might. America generally seemed unexcited over the German charges. Such statements of sympathy for the Allies as Mr. Bullitt and others are quoted as making are no new thing among the American people. If this be warmongering, as Berlin says, America disagrees with the argument and suspects the Reich of some ulterior motive in making its "revelations" at this time.

On Tuesday, Secretary Hull signed in Washington a treaty for conciliation of any disputes that may arise with the Union of South Africa.

Pressed to explain his sending Myron C. Taylor to the Vatican, President Roosevelt assured the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America that the mission "does not constitute the inauguration of formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican."

New Governor General

Canada, like Britain and other members of the Commonwealth, carefully avoids any open bids for America to join the war. Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario denied on Thursday having any foreknowledge of Mr. Conant's speech.

Appointment of the Earl of Athlone as new Governor General of Canada, to succeed the late well-beloved Lord Tweedsmuir, is welcomed in the Dominion. The Earl is a brother of Queen Mary and an uncle of King George VI.

Canada's Liberal Government, returned to power with a record majority, settled down to the war's heavy tasks. Living costs are up 3 per cent, not considered topheavy after seven months of war. It is disclosed that more than half of Canada's soldiers voted against the Mackenzie King Government on the issue of whether the war is being prosecuted vigorously enough. But the Dominion was less critical than its soldiers.

Hull Pacts Extended

Five votes on the affirmative side—42 to 37—in the United States Senate gave to Secretary Hull Friday the hotly-debated approval of his reciprocal trade program. He views this program, with its provision for mutual lowering of trade barriers between nations, as the core of his foreign policy and one of the few practical means for restoring the world to trade sanity.

As the House had previously voted to extend the trade agreements act, and the Senate rejected all amendments, the bill went straight to the White House for signature. Originally passed in 1934, the act is given three more years, to June 12, 1943. Senator Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, led an effort to limit the extension to one year, but was voted down, 46 to 34.

Buttressed by this victory, Secretary Hull is expected to renew efforts for an Argentine trade pact. When it seemed some months ago that his entire program might be thrown out, Mr. Hull made a tactical retreat by dropping negotiations in Buenos Aires.

Secretary Hull disclosed Friday that the United States has proposed to Mexico arbitration of the dispute over expropriated American oil properties.

Uncle Sam Counts Noses

Prior alarms over the census and its inquisitorial nature faded in most American homes as quietly courteous men and women with portfolios like table tops knocked at the door. From the Nation generally came expressions of relief. Not only the question-answers, but the question-askers, were agreeably surprised. Only one person in 10,000 is offering objections, the Census Bureau announces. In some places people were too ready to talk, or even to while away some time with a census-taker who has to count his stint of noses in two weeks.

Only once in a decade is a full census taken. This time it requires 120,000 enumerators. From tabulations when made, ficials expect to compute courses for social security, measures for dealing with unemployment, housing, and a host of related interests vital to the Nation.

South Pole Wanders

One of the South Poles is on the move. Not the goal of all Antarctic explorers, but that other focal point of magnetic currents that pulls compasses into line on the long haul around Cape Horn.

Rear Admiral Byrd reported at Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan that the South Magnetic Pole has moved in a westerly direction since he observed it in 1929. On his way home, the Admiral told of discovering four hitherto unknown mountain ranges in Antarctica.

President Roosevelt let it be known that the Byrd Expedition has competed its active work for this year, and that 50 men are being left in two camps for the winter.

Chile was counseled by one of its own military men, Col. Ramon Canas Montalva, Commander of the Punta Arenas Garrison, to seek international recognition of its rights in Antarctica.

Near the other polar seas, airplanes for the first time are taking part in the ice patrol off the St. Lawrence River.

Spurred on by a year's safety record that this week was matched by Canada, commercial air lines in the United States began to make extensive plans. And they have more money, too, since growing public confidence has lifted them out of their pioneer red ink.

The Yankee Clipper returned Thursday with a round trip record. Eastbound to Horta in the Azores required 18 hours, 35 minutes. Westbound, 25 hours, 1 minute.

La Guardia Airport in New York is now official base of the Clippers, since inauguration of the seaplane division. The Senate Commerce Committee approved Tuesday a $2,300,000 project for a seaplane channel in Boston Harbor as a Clipper terminus, but the appropriation failed.

Some indication of why the Federal Communications Commission has delayed the start of limited commercial television came this week. Chairman James Lawrence Fly advised the public that in buying television sets just yet the purchaser is "definitely partaking in a program of experimentation." So were the first purchasers of automobiles and radios . . . not to mention certain kitchen concoctions, public and private, in all ages.

—Thomas, Detroit News
And So What?

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Happy Landing

—Jensen, Chicago Daily News
Jack and Jill

Silver Shirts

William Dudley Pelley, leader of the fascistic Silver Shirts, was required to return to Asheville, N. C., in a ruling by Justice Jesse C. Adkins of the Federal District Court. He faces possible provocation of his probation granted six years after conviction for violation of North Carolina blue sky laws.

Before the Dies Committee, Miss Dorothy Warring, a former secret agent of a House investigating committee, testified Tuesday that Mr. Pelley once told her he planned to lead a march on Washington.

In New York a jury was chosen with great care to try 17 members of the Christian Front. The young defendants are under trial in Brooklyn Federal Court on charge of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government.

Two Communists, among others who chose this week to defy the Dies Committee, were on the way to citation for contempt of the House. Phil Frankfeld, executive secretary of the New England branch of the Communist Party, refused to answer questions. So did Thomas O'Dea of Boston, president of the Young Communist League in Massachusetts. Representative Dies moved to have both cited for contempt.

Ships

The Queen Mary is still unreported on her mysterious war mission. But the Mauretania put in at Honolulu to provision. It is almost certain now that she will become a troop ship from Australia and New Zealand to the Near East.

American merchant ships are finding new channels outside Europe's combat zone. The President Lincoln, 12,594 tons, is being refitted, possibly for Spanish owenrship.

Canada reduced war risk rates on neutral shipping from the Atlantic seaboard to certain trans-Pacific ports by way of the Panama Canal. Rates of ½ of 1 per cent are cut to ⅜ of 1 per cent.

Britain ruled that the sinking of the submarine Thetis last June 1—before war began—was due to "mischance."

In the war, Germany scuttled the 4,007-ton freighter Mimi Horn. Denmark protested to Britain over British sinking of the German freighter Edmund Hugo Stinnes, allegedly in Danish territorial waters. Attacks on convoys were conducted by both Britain and Germany. Air raids were exchanged on naval bases at Scapa Flow and Wilhelmshaven.

British Schools Asked To Teach Young Poles Free

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — To help secure for the Poland of the future a nucleus of young leaders trained in the democratic mold and schooled in democratic learning, a scheme has been initiated here for the education free in leading British schools and universities of a number of young Polish refugees.

The aim of the plan is that these young citizens of Poland, who as refugees might otherwise never have the opportunity of full development through education, should, when peace returns, constitute a valuable contribution to their country's greatly reduced intellectual life and become pioneers in Poland's reconstruction.

Lord Moyne, chairman of the Polish Relief Fund here, has addressed a letter to schools and universities throughout Britain, urging them to open their doors to one or more Polish scholars this year, affording them free the best education "that money can buy." Remarking on the urgency and importance of ensuring the maintenance of Polish culture, Lord Moyne declares:

"The Germans have adopted a deliberate policy of suppressing all Polish educational establishments. Secondary schools and universities are closed, and only a few elementary schools remain open. Not only are the universities closed, but in the case of the ancient University of Gracow, professors and lecturers have been arrested and sent to concentration camps. It is indeed becoming more and more apparent that it is the German intention to stamp out Polish culture and to deprive the Polish people of educated leadership.

"Nor is the lot of scholars and students in the Russian occupied part of Poland at present much better. One of the greatest services that can be rendered to Poland is to secure that there shall be a band of its own young people, educated in the best traditions of this country and ready for service in their own land."

Symposium to Chart Paths to New Horizons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—A three-day symposium on "New Frontiers in American Life," designed to reveal goals beyond the vanished physical frontiers and help America get its bearings after 10 years of economic adjustment, will be held May 7, 8 and 9 under the auspices of the University of Rochester with the active participation of nationally-prominent industrialists and educators, it was announced by Dr. Alan Valentine, president of the University, here today.

Three days of luncheons, afternoon round-table discussions and evening addresses will see business executives, college advisors and students co-operatively engaged in assessing the new frontiers available in American, planning how higher education and business can speed their development and charting paths for undergraduates seeking employment on these new horizons, Dr. Valentine declared to newspapermen at the Biltmore Hotel.

Owen D. Young is chairman of the Advisory Council, which is actively co-operating with the University in planning the clinic. Other members of the Council include Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation; H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company and of the National Association of Manufacturers; Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Fortune and Life, and Frank P. Graves, New York State Department of Education Commissioner.

Time to Change

"One tires of commencement speakers who tell the graduates 'You are going out into a hard world of no opportunities,'" Dr. Valentine declared. "It is high time now, after 10 years of adjustment, to destroy this fatalism. So we propose to ask leaders in steel, rubber, motors and so on to tell us what new frontiers they see opening up, and if they can't tell us of any, it's high time we found that out, too."

Dr. Valentine stressed that he did not wish the clinic to develop into anything resembling a pre-Republican convention, with the old "if government would only leave us alone, everything would be all right" cry.

An even dozen speakers, including executive and employment specialists in industry, will address the students, pedagogues and public invited to attend.

The discussions should both establish a meeting of minds between teachers of higher education and business and enable universities to better plan their curricula to meet the modern needs, Dr. Valentine stressed.

"The time has come to stop trying to nourish American youth on a meager diet of wishful thinking and vague optimism," he continued. "The colleges should come out from behind their ivy walls. At the same time, business executives should welcome an opportunity to secure an insight into the philosophy that American college faculties and students have developed as a result of the depression years."

Three-fold Purpose

Dr. Valentine listed a three-fold academic purpose behind the symposium:

1. The eventual moulding of a four-year course embodying the data discovered at the clinic.
2. The clarification of the objectives of the students themselves—vocational guidance assisted by testimony from business executives.
3. The attainment of a clearer understanding of the meshing of business and higher education—how college courses may be pointed more successfully toward business usefulness without the college becoming merely a vocational school.

Honor students, he said would sit in at the discussions and various concerns would be permitted to put on a limited amount of exhibits of new processes "along the new horizons." Businessmen who speak would be asked particularly to picture their impressions of America in 1940-50, and the discussions would seek to interpret that impression in terms of the students of today.

If the parleys attain the success foreshadowed by the enthusiastic reception accorded the clinic among business men who have been asked to speak, Dr. Valentine said, other clinics would be held in the years following. Sociologists, government officials and caretakers of America's national resources might be asked to give their views of America's new horizons at these later symposiums, he added.

Supplementing the Advisory Council is a special committee of trustees of the University, including E. G. Miner, Chairman of the Board of the Pfaudler Company, Chairman; Frank W. Lovejoy, President of the Eastman Kodak Company; S. Sloan Colt, President of the Bankers Trust Company; M. Herbert Eisenhart, President of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company; James E. Gleason, President of the Gleason Works; Harper Sibley, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and Amory Houghton, President of the Corning Glass Works.

Speedy Shifting From Rail to Bus Shown by Survey of American Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Popularity of buses for municipal transportation in American cities has reversed the situation of 20 years ago, when rail service predominated, reports the Automobile Club of Southern California.

The Club finds that only four cities of more than 10,000 population used buses exclusively 20 years ago as against 560 served by rail lines only. Today 555 cities have bus transportation exclusively, out of 982 with more than 10,000 population, and only 32 are served by rail lines exclusively. Of the 427 cities not all-bus, 137 never have had a local transit system of any kind.

In 1939, 25 of the cities of more than 10,000 population joined the all-bus ranks, and streetcar systems were abandoned in 22 of them as buses took their place. Four cities of more than 100,000 population each were among those making the change.

As an indication of the change in this region, the Pacific Electric Company, long an operator of the "big red cars," recently purchased 85 motorcoaches, for nearly a million dollars, to be used instead of rail service in Long Beach, one of the State's five largest cities.

"Buses," reports the Club, "have come into practical use in large cities because of greater flexibility in traffic, greater safety and convenience for passengers through curb-loading, and less vehicular congestion than obtains in street-car service. Gradually there will be a complete substitution of buses for streetcars in the Los Angeles metropolitan area," predicted the Club's engineers, in their report.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

April 6, 1940

President:

Sent Congress a third reorganization plan for a federal fiscal service in the Treasury Department and making changes in the Government structure affecting the Interior, Agricultural and Labor Departments.

Senate:

Completed Congressional action of the $92,035,408 first deficiency bill.

Confirmed appointment of Matthew F. McGuire as Assistant to the Attorney General.

Passed Trade Pact Extension, 42-37; rejects amendments.

House:

Passed the $784,999,094 War Department appropriation bill.

Soil Conservation Is Declared As Part of True National Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Soil Conservation, which affects so many divisions of daily life in the United States, must be considered a part of any true national defense program, Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, told members of the Izaak Walton League of America, meeting here in convention March 28 to 30.

Dr. Bennett reported that of the 2,000,000,000 acres of land which go to make up the continental area of the Nation more than 1,011,000,000 acres are suffering from accelerated erosion. In order to check this and to save land for crops and to help protect wild life his department is carrying on an active program to keep soil in check and out of creeks, rivers, and reservoirs where as silt it does immeasurable damage.

This activity has been carried to 90,000 farms totaling more than 25,000,000 acres. Dr. Bennett also pointed out that in 36 States, laws have been passed enabling farmers to form local sub-divisions of government for the purpose of attacking the erosion problem, and that at the present time, 234 of these co-operative community enterprises covering a total of nearly 130,000,000 acres of land, have been set up.

Wild life conservation practices are now being instituted on tens of thousands of acres he told the members. Submarginal lands are being retired and placed under the protective cover of grasses or trees, gullies are being planted to kudzu, honeysuckle and similar plants which tie down the soil and provide cover for game, bands of strip crops, planted primarily to check run-off, serve also as shelter in protecting wild life. Spring wells, ponds and reservoirs in semi-arid sections are carefully husbanded to assure game of a plentiful water supply."

State of Washington Again at N. Y. Fair

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The New York World's Fair announced last night that the State of Washington will participate again this year with a renovated "evergreen empire" exhibit.

Six other states—Florida, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and West Virginia—have announced participation.

The Massachusetts State Commission announced that elaborate plans for remodeling and redecorating its exhibits have been approved.

World Scope To Topics Of YWCA Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6—Public housing, civil liberties and the refugee problem will be among the subjects up for discussion when the sixteenth national biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association opens here next Wednesday. The sessions will be held in the municipal auditorium, with headquarters in Hotel Dennis. Sessions will continue for a week. Leaders expect 2,000 delegates.

The entire field of welfare is covered by the program of discussions and speeches. The farm woman, the American Indian, arts and music, alien discrimination, public health and educational and economic opportunities for Negroes are examples. Others include international co-operation, farm and migrant workers and women's right to work.

Mrs. Austin L. Kimball of Buffalo, N. Y., serving her second two-year term as President of the Y. W. C. A.'s of the United States, will open the sessions. Dr. James S. Plant of New York will discuss personal problems and social upheaval. Dr. Gregory Vlastos of Queens College, Ontario, and Dr. Douglas V. Steere, professor of philosophy at Haverford (Pa.) College, are among the religious speakers.

Others on the list include Langdon W. Post of Washington, D. C., housing authority; Miss Evelyn W. Hersey of Philadelphia, Pa., service executive of the American Committee for Christian Refugees, and Miss Ruth Rouse of London, England, President of the World's Council of the Y. W. C. A. in Geneva, Switzerland.

Still other speakers are expected from Mexico, Madras, India, Shanghai, the Philippines and Tokyo, all of them Y. W. C. A. members.

Women and girls of widely varying background, social outlook, work experience, political thinking and national culture will join in the meetings.

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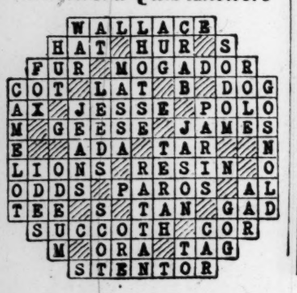
Crossword Quiz Answers



Washington Sideglances

Mr. Garner's census statistics — The vernacular is baseball, but the subject is politics — Mr. Ickes covers a lot of territory — The Gallup poll catches up with Washington — What next?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Solvency: "No, ma'am," Vice-President Garner told the census taker. "I haven't got a mortgage on my property. I don't owe anybody anything except love and affection."

Baseball Talk: Baseball language is forever creeping into the vocabularies of political people. From President Roosevelt on down, they frequently talk of "getting to first base," or keeping an "eye on the ball."

In describing Progressive strategy in the 1940 elections, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes recently indicated the possibility of a "sacrifice hit," but now believes that won't be necessary because of the New Deal's "home run" in Wisconsin.

Only when a reporter wanted to know what John L. Lewis is "holding out" for, in his third party threat, was Mr. Ickes stumped for a baseball comeback.

Ex Officio: The only way people in Washington can explain why the "Information Please" experts couldn't identify Secretary Ickes as one of the Cabinet members in office since the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration is that he talks about so many other subjects besides the Interior Department.

At the Ickes press conferences, only about one-third of the questions concern departmental affairs. The rest are on politics and political personalities.

We Vote: Scarcely had we finished reporting a speech by Dr. George Gallup in which he said that one's chances of being polled were about the same as being struck by lightning, when in walked a Gallup interviewer!

Among the questions, she put to us: Who is your first choice for President? If Wallace and Taft were running, which would you vote for? If Farley and Dewey? Do you approve of Roosevelt as President? Would you vote for him for a third term? Do you think the Republicans or Democrats would be most likely to keep us out of war? And no qualifications allowed, mind you!

Only recently have the Gallup interviewers bothered with Washingtonians, who have no vote and are not considered representative. Congressmen are the hardest to interview. They are afraid their answers will be used against them.

Swan Song?: The 13-week radio contract Mrs. Roosevelt has just signed will carry her right up to the date of the Democratic National Convention when it will become known whether or not her husband's Party wants him to remain in the White House another four years.

Other sources of income which Mrs. Roosevelt may find cut off or reduced if her husband doesn't run are her semi-annual lecture tour and her newspaper column on which she hasn't missed a day since Dec. 30, 1935.

Los Angeles County Civic Setup Boon to Budget and Tax Dollar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—This County, whose population and wealth are greater than those of any one of 26 American states, is keeping its budget balanced and increasing its returns from the tax dollar, largely through the new manager-like setup, involving a Chief Administrative Officer for the Board of Supervisors.

An accounting of such stewardship was given to the recent California Taxpayers' Association in its recent fourteenth annual convention, by the officer himself, Wayne Allen, whose work as purchasing agent two years ago was enlarged in a step believed advisable and politically available for any form of local government without a manager.

Just short of the formal manager plan itself, the local arrangement is essential to the solvency and service of a community, Mr. Allen points out, whose problems have grown increasingly complex with the passing of years.

Protecting a Huge Investment

As an indication of the "professionalization" needed in local government, he pointed to the fact that investment in streets of this City and County totals $211,000,000—equal to the cost of the Panama Canal, which is still considered a big job.

To provide expert administration, the five County Supervisors, elected popularly by districts, set up the manager-like plan and chose for the key job the man who had been purchasing agent for a traction company and Colonel of a National Guard regiment in northern California, before becoming County Purchasing Agent and present Commander of the local regiment.

Colonel Allen told the local convention that current requests for direct relief and increased hospitalization would increase the present tax rate 50 per cent.

With his Civil Service staff, Colonel Allen is held responsible by the Board to get the most out of the tax dollar, and at the same time to keep its expenditure equitably divided.

Colonel Allen explained that whatever success has attended the County's efforts has been due to the Board's willingness to back him up in his recommendations, based upon nonpartisan factual studies. Chief of his recommendations center around a proper work-load for each employee (if the work-load is too much, personnel is increased; if too low, personnel is reduced); and a specific use for each departmental grant of funds (only the Board can vote to use flood-control funds in May if they went unused in the budgeted month of January).

Efficiency Aids Surplus

This latter policy has proved popular with the politically-elected Board, Colonel Allen pointed out, because it has invariably increased the "available surplus" item, which has reduced the need for more taxes.

Colonel Allen defended his position against charges of "dictatorship" by saying that they usually come from pressure groups whom he had offended in attempting to steer an even course for the benefit of the many, instead of the few.

A basic situation which needs correction if efficient use of funds is to be attained, according to Colonel Allen, is the present paradox of "chambers of commerce and pressure groups which say that taxes must be reduced for economy's sake, while at the same time they are lobbying for a new building, willing to mortgage the future of the county, state, and nation."

'Telegraph' Soup to 'Aluminum' Nuts— That's the Menu for Patent Day Banquet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6 — Aluminum nuts, carborundum canapes and cake in the shape of a phonograph record will be among the delicacies consumed by 1,200 prominent industrialists and inventors at a Patent Office sesquicentennial dinner here next week.

A small group who "bolted" the culinary inventions at a trial banquet here April 1 pronounced them — all joking aside — not only digestible but delicious.

Aluminum nuts are dipped in palatable aluminum-colored powder. The carborundum canape, despite its similarity to a graphite disk, is caviar on a circular canape. Telegraph soup will be filled with macaroni dots and dashes.

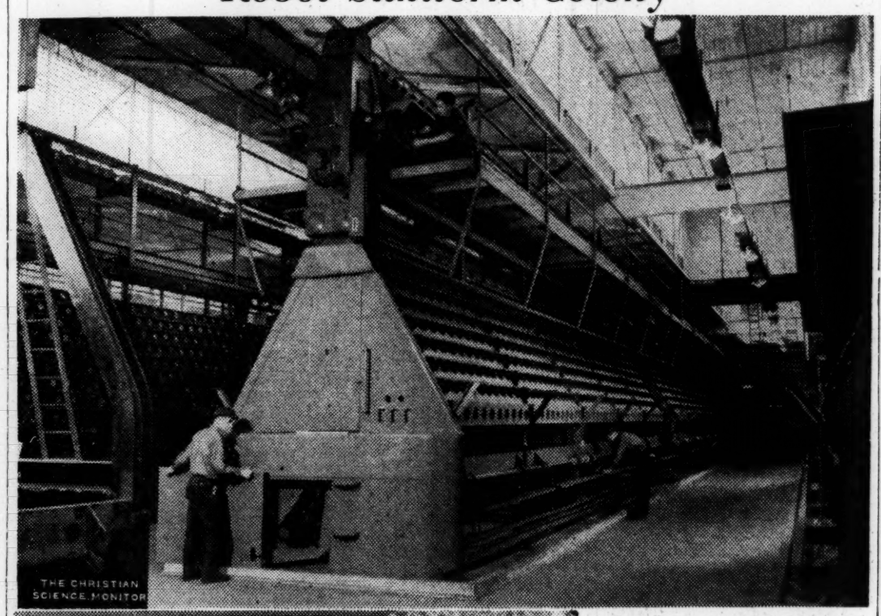
Piece de resistance on the menu will be sliced white meat of turkey, patented under the trade name, "Birdseye," with it will be served telephone peas and vacuum tubers (potatoes cooked to puff up like a radio tube.)

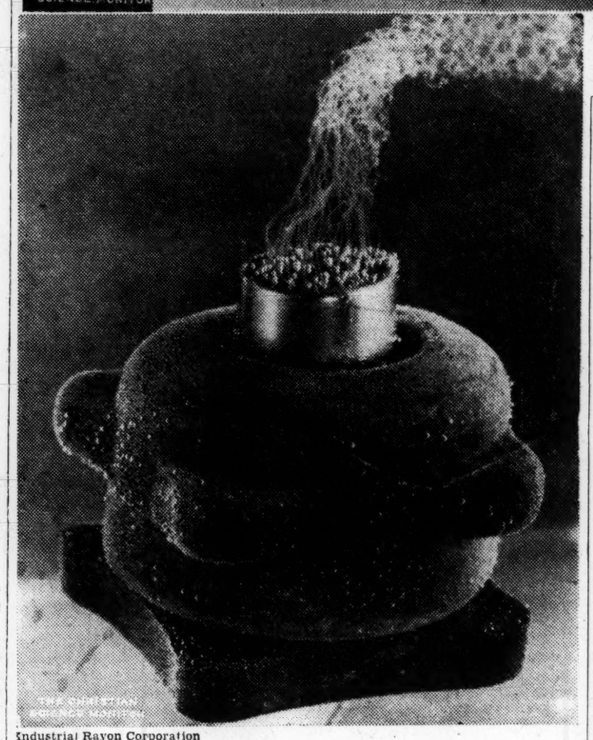
"Incandescent salad" will consist of half an avocado (just the shape of an electric light bulb!) with anchovy paste filiments.

Dessert will consist of the phonograph cake, accompanying ice cream carried into the dining room on trays surmounted by huge airplanes moulded in ice.

The dinner of April 10 at the Mayflower Hotel will climax Inventors and Patent Day, set aside by Congress in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the date on which George Washington signed the first national patent legislation.

Robot Silkworm Colony





Industrial Rayon Corporation

Spinneret Giving Off Filaments

Somewhat enlarged view. Viscose, forced through small openings, will form, at end of process, a strand of rayon

Rayon Spinning Units

Machinery being installed at Painesville, Ohio

Rayon Products Just at Start, Win and Hold Favor of Public

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Sixth of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story"

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rayon is a Cinderella whose rise from the ashes stage of a laboratory curiosity, to "belle of the ball" is an accomplished fact. Rayon is the only textile that has bettered its position over the past 12 years, showing an increase not only in number of pounds used, but also in total consumption. Cotton, wool and silk have been experiencing a loss of pubic favor, while rayon has enjoyed a steady gain.

Few industries have shown such rapid and consistent growth; and textile men have completely right-about-faced from the view they held as late as 1928, that rayon would never be substituted for wool, cotton or silk, that it would never be a successful substitute for silk in anything except appearance, and that its capacity for transmitting and diffusing ultra-violet was not likely to lead to any revolutionary development. Today, experts are saying that if cotton, wool, and silk are going to keep their present status, industrialists will be forced to spend time, effort and money on research in order to hold their markets against rayon fabric.

Rayon was born in the chemical laboratory; and production has been stepped up, demand has risen, products have been improved, co-operation between laboratory and factory is closer than ever. We visited a modern rayon plant recently, one of the most up-to-date factories of its kind. Going full force since last August, when the last of its initial battery of continuous spinning machines entered production, this plant is already in the throes of a $4,000,000 expansion program, increasing its original 12,000,000-pound annual capacity to 18,000,000 pounds. It was the Painesville, Ohio, plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, manufacturers of viscose rayon for woven goods, dresses, shirts, drapery, upholstery, umbrella fabrics, auto tires, shower curtains, and the like.

Continuous Process

Here the first of many projected plants is swinging into operation, to mark the "second generation" of the industry in America. In keeping with the latest tradition, the factory is windowless and air-conditioned, so that lighting and indoor climate can be controlled. Daylight enters the plant through wall panels and monitors of glass block. The 14 acres of floor space and two miles of shore front on Lake Erie represent an investment of $11,500,000.

The most remarkable feature about the factory is the machinery it contains. More than $2,000,000 was spent for developing a revolutionary viscose process and special machines which allow the raw materials to be fed in at the top are wound on bobbins at the bottom. Previously it was necessary to treat the rayon on spools or in skeins. Now the rayon moves continuously forward through processing liquids, cleansing baths and over drying reels as a single thread, until it has been completely prepared for the textile mill.

The principal raw materials necessary for rayon are caustic soda and cellulose. Caustic soda comes in by the tank car and is emptied into storage vats. The cellulose, in large sheets like so much blotting paper, arrives by freight car from distant mills located near forests where spruce wood is processed. Each sheet is soaked in caustic soda for several hours, pressed dry by hydraulic presses and shredded. Then come about 60 hours of maturing, followed by the addition of carbon disulphide (CS_2) and vigorous churning which turns the shreds bright orange. As crumbs, they drop into a viscose dissolver and are again churned, this time with caustic soda. The result is an orange liquid about as thick as molasses, which, after aging, and removal of bubbles, is ready for transfer by pipes to the spinning room.

Like the Silkworm

Hereupon ensues the ticklish part of this mimicry of the silkworm, which chews mulberry leaves to get the required cellulose, and after changing it into a viscose liquid in its body, allows it to flow slowly through "spinnerets," the liquid hardening upon exposure to air to form silken strands. According to legend, a Chinese princess centuries ago discovered that cocoons, to give up their silk, needed first to be dipped into hot water. It seems she unwound a cocoon that dropped into her teacup.

But it takes more than exposure to air to convert fluid viscose into the filaments which make up rayon yarn. The viscose for each thread is pumped through anywhere from 30 to 90 tiny holes in a platinum spinneret or "nozzle," which is submerged in a coagulating bath of weak sulphuric acid. Yarn formed in this spin bath on the upper level moves over a series of reels down through the process section to bobbins set near the floor. Scores of machines, arranged in tandem and standing 20 feet tall on the working floor, make the spinning room the pulsating heart of the plant. Walkways have been built at two levels for operators, who supervise the consecutive operations.

Where the plant now has 96 machines, each capable of spinning and processing 100 threads of yarn, which is twisted and wound on 9,600 bobbins at once, it will be operating a year from now with half again as many threads. Each full bobbin holds 2.6 pounds of yarn, which in some of the finer deniers, is equivalent to 85 miles in one knotless thread.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 feet of yarn is in process at each spinning position, although the spinning reel which draws loosely clustered filaments up from the coagulating bath is less than 19 feet away from the bobbin on which the finished, dried and twisted yarn is wound. As a young son used to hold a skein of yarn for his mother in the old days, while she wound it up into a ball, so plastic reels "hold" rayon yarn while bleaches, chemicals, and washes do their work.

Nor should all the different yarns sold today be lumped together under the label of rayon, for there is a vast difference between the acetate yarns and others. Sometime a satisfactory naming will be achieved for public use.

The curiosity of a Frenchman, Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, regarding silk and silkworms led, 50 years ago, to the first successful process for making rayon. In his laboratory he caused not only mulberry leaves but trees themselves, and even silkworms, to be chemically chewed up. European chemists, quick to follow in Chardonnet's footsteps, found processes of their own, and the industry was off to a flying start. England and Germany discovered ways of making rayon from cotton fibers or spruce wood. Then America got into the running in 1911, producing about 300,000 pounds. Today the figure is around 300,000,000 pounds.

Thomas Again Heads Slate Of Socialists

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Public ownership and operation of essential industries to replace a capitalistic profit system was proposed by Maynard C. Krueger today in a keynote speech opening the Socialist Party's national convention.

Mr. Krueger, economics professor at the University of Chicago, spoke to about 200 delegates in the National Press Club Auditorium.

"We will get the kind of expansion which private enterprise fails to give us," he declared, "only by resort to public enterprise, which is the only possible alternative to the private profit system. A public enterprise can expand as far as the usefulness of its product justifies expansion, because it represents production for use, not production for profit."

Several hundred visitors also heard the address, which sounded the 1940 party battle cry at the start of a three-day convention. A presidential ticket will be named and a platform adopted tomorrow.

Norman Thomas of New York is unopposed for a fourth successive presidential nomination.

Asserting the capitalistic system had failed under Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt, Professor Krueger said under either a Republican or Democratic administration the nation was "headed toward State capitalism, heavy on the armament side, light on the standard of living side."

He said the Socialists were interested in making the economic system work by "unblocking" opportunities for employment, for markets and for investment. He added two major policies must be pursued, one to increase consumption and the other to increase investment.

To attain the first goal he favored:

1. Increase of relief and the WPA, "though no one is so foolish as to believe that either . . . offers a decent way of life."

2. Expanding the Labor Standards Act, decreasing the maximum hours and increasing the maximum wages.

3. Increasing the coverage of the Social Security Act, liberalizing its old age and unemployment insurance benefits, and adding health and disability insurance.

4. Overhauling the tax structure and substituting a "progressive income tax" for "regressive" taxes that fall heavily on low income groups.

Australia and New Zealand To Be N. Y. Museum Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—The American Museum of Natural History will construct a new Australian and New Zealand Hall that will tell the story of these nations' natural history from prehistoric days to the present, according to Dr. William Gregory, curator of comparative anatomy.

Dr. Gregory described details of the new hall before a meeting of museum officials and members of the Australian and New Zealand Societies of New York at the Museum Thursday night. He said the exhibits would be installed in the Roosevelt Memorial wing and that preparation for them would take at least two years.

"In the Australian Division of the exhibit the dominant feature will be 'a journey around Australia,' comprising habitat groups from different parts of the country, illustrating the many forms of native marsupials or pouched mammals," he said.

Has Tie With North

"Through the co-operation of many Australian geologists and other scientists, it will be shown how closely the lives and fortunes of all the animals and plant life of Australia are dependent upon the structure of its rock foundations and climate. Although Australia lies in the southern half of the globe, its rocks reveal a succession of periods which, in general, correspond to those of the northern world.

"Likewise, during the earlier ages, many of the animals and plants of Australia were surprisingly like those of the Northern Hemisphere, but shortly after the last of the giant reptiles died out, Australia became cut off from the northern world. The small opossum-like pouched mammals that then lived there branched out in many directions, giving rise to the kangaroos, koalas, wombats and other famous Australian animals.

"These are, therefore, of the greatest interest to students of earth history, just because they are living survivors of an earlier age. So also are the Australian 'aboriginals,' which retain many primitive features of the men of the old Stone Age of Europe and Asia."

The Great Separation

Dr. Gregory said a visitor to the New Zealand section would first see "a great model of a cross-section of a New Zealand volcano and of the ancient mountains on which it rests.

"The visitor will also see how, at the period when the last of the great dinosaurs were flourishing in Australia, the land between Australia and New Zealand sank and New Zealand was left without any great or terrible forms of life except some of the ancient sea lizards, like those of Kansas and Australia, whose fossil bones have also been found in New Zealand," he continued. "The famous tuatara, a peculiar lizard-like reptile which still exists in New Zealand, is one of the last vestiges of the Age of Dinosaurs.

"In the next part of the exhibit the visitor will see how New Zealand, being cut off from the rest of the world, was left without any native mammals except a harmless bat.

Sanctuary for Birds

"Consequently it became a natural sanctuary and paradise for birds and many strange forms were developed there, including the giant flightless birds or moas.

"Another part of the exhibit will show how centuries ago certain Polynesians, sailing in their fast ocean-going canoes from Tahiti, landed in New Zealand and became the 'Pilgrim Fathers' of the Maori race. The ways of life of the Maoris will form one of the most striking features of the plan.

"The climax of the exhibit, however, will be the section showing 'New Zealand of Today,' which is a land of plenty, teeming with valuable products and developed by an energetic and capable race, mostly of pioneer British stock."

Other speakers at the meeting were Leslie R. Macgregor, Australian Government Trade Commissioner to the United States; Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Director of the American Museum; Mr. Godfrey D. N. Haggard, British Consul-General in New York; Ray Johnson, President of the New Zealand Society, and Alick McLean, President of the Australian Society.

Ogden Mills' Yacht Sold to Nova Scotian

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP)—The Avalon, 186-foot yacht, anchored here, was announced sold April 5 to F. Jones of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Built by Ogden Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, the craft was sold last year to Frederick Smith of Memphis, President of the Dixie Greyhound Lines.

Chicago Plans Cleanup Of Cook County Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 6—Cook County is well on the way to straightening up its yard. Pending completion of a zoning ordinance that is to be submitted to public hearings in May, an "interim ordinance" has been adopted which is enabling the County to keep a restraining hand on junk yards, barbecue stands, and other unsightly business places such as heretofore have spilled over at will into the prairies surrounding Chicago.

In the meantime, the Cook County Zoning Commission is drafting the final ordinance and holding meetings with interested groups of business and townspeople, showing them what the ordinance aims to do, so it will have their support when the time for action comes.

There are some 500 square miles of unincorporated land in Cook County, it is pointed out, and it's a "no-man's land," so far as the zoning laws in Chicago and its suburbs are concerned. The 93 towns that have such laws can't step outside their corporate limits, and the result has been a mushroom spread of unattractive small business places and two-by-four houses cropping up under the noses of orderly suburbs and country estates, and splattering the beauty of the countryside. The zoning ordinance will prevent further disarray by designating the exact spots where stores, stands, manufacturing plants, homes, filling stations, and such can locate.

Grave Problems Involved

This is not just another regulation to hamper the free activities of the people of Cook County, Robert Kingery, General Manager of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, and Chairman of the Zoning Commission, explains. There are problems of health and safety involved.

In some spots, for instance, flocks of tiny houses have gone up on 25-foot lots which have neither sewage nor water facilities. Shallow, unwalled wells have been dug. There are outdoor privies, and no drainage adequate to keep the water supply pure in times of heavy rain. Under the proposed zoning ordinance—and the interim ordinance provides the same thing—no permits to build will be granted until water supply and sewage disposal standards of the State Health Department have been complied with. Not being retroactive, however, the ordinance has no jurisdiction over the buildings that already exist.

As for safety, county or rural zoning is partly designed to promote safe driving conditions, the Regional Planning Association points out. Hot dog stands, advertising signs, taverns, and other business places, scattered as they are now every few hundred or a thousand feet along the highways, distract the attention of motorists, and often constitute a real hazard when drivers turn off the road to patronize them. Under the zoning ordinance they would be grouped in proper places, "Slow" signs erected, and perhaps traffic lanes laid out to maintain a smooth flow of traffic on the highway.

No Stores on Hilltops

Too, no store or other business will be permitted to locate at the top of a hill where sight distance is lacking and the highway driving fast.

Preservation of property values is another reason for the county zoning ordinance. Under it people desiring to build homes along the highways, or in a subdivision, can be assured that no filling station will pop up next door, and that a neighbor will not set up a grocery store in his front parlor. Such occurrences have been too common heretofore, says the Planning Association. The home owner may have put up with it as best he could, but when he wanted to sell his house found others reluctant to buy.

Cook County is concerned with land values inside Chicago as well as out in the suburban and rural districts. It doesn't want everyone to move out of Chicago, but when people do, the County wants to provide an orderly, attractive, healthful countryside for them, the Planning Association states. However, the zoning ordinance can't be expected to solve all the problems after they have happened. It can't, for instance, tell an automobile junker to take up his worn-out jalopies and move to another place. But it can, planning officials say, tell future dealers in junked cars where they can set up business.

County Zoning New

County zoning ordinances are comparatively new. They have been permitted in Illinois only since 1935, while the State has had city zoning ordinances since 1921. A recent appellate court decision sustained county zoning in Illinois.

Most of the territory surrounding Cook County already has zoning ordinances. DuPage County adopted one in 1935, Kane in 1937, and Lake in 1939. Will County is on the way to having one.

There are 24 full or fractional townships in Cook County. Accurate maps of each have been drawn by the Zoning Commission, and show that in the County there are: 11,980 residences, including farm homes, a large number built during the past three years; 1,360 business establishments, including stores, taverns, filling stations, vegetable stands; 4,060 acres of land utilized for industrial purposes, including manufacturing plants, railroad yards, greenhouses, and others.

The zoning ordinance proposes to divide each township into four main classifications: Industrial, business, farming, and residential, with possible further subdivisions if needed to make up a harmonious whole.

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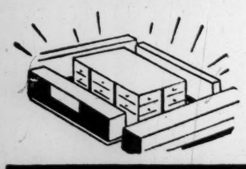

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Belgians Kept Too Busy Heeding Calls to Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A current Belgian joke runs:

Recruiting Officer: "What is your normal peacetime occupation?"

Reservist: "Being called to the colors once every six weeks!"

Certainly, the partial mobilization, followed by repeated "alertes" have proved a major economic problem for Belgium. It is a problem difficult to reduce to absolute statistics.

But mobilization has proved hampering to industry, particularly in the case of coal mining. This has been partly met by a system adopted of releasing the coal miners first after the partial mobilization which succeeds each successive alerte.

Mobilization moreover has to some extent masked the severe problem of unemployment, for a considerable number of workless men have been called to the colors. Even so, the total unemployed has not decreased in recent months—remaining about stationary at from 240,000 to 260,000.

Rise in Living Costs

By contrast, the "blockade" is not as yet felt to bear heavily on the people. The cost of living has risen, but certainly less than in France, the Netherlands, or England.

Gustave Sap, until recently Minister of Economic Affairs, estimated that the rise was not as yet more than 8 per cent, an increase partially accounted for by normal seasonal changes. In fact one hears a good deal more criticism from British business sources here of the gaps in the "blockade," and the failure to enforce it with sufficient stringency.

In general it is not true to say, as regards Belgium and the Netherlands, at any rate, that contraband control has started in this war at the point of efficiency at which it left off at the end of the last. There is much care at present to avoid antagonizing foreign commercial interests. Under the present system importers in these two countries are required to make a statutory declaration that they will not re-export goods received, into Germany. But there is as yet no satisfactory handling of the problem of re-exportation through intermediaries.

Belgian Ports Handicapped

Yet Belgian ports have undoubtedly suffered heavily. Figures, based on the weekly shipping returns published by each port and taken over a spell of several weeks in comparison with a corresponding period of the previous year, suggest that the shipping entering Antwerp has declined by 80 per cent and the tonnage by 74 per cent. At Ostend shipping has declined by 72 per cent, tonnage by 71 per cent; Ghent shows a decline of 67.5 and 59 per cent respectively; Bruges of 71 and 81 per cent.

Regression of trade between Belgium and Germany has been to some extent the result of Germany's initiative, its export of coal to Belgium having been very considerably curtailed—a serious matter for the smaller country which, though itself a large coal producer specializes particularly in domestic coal and has long been in the habit of important industrial coal in considerable bulk from Germany.

There has also been a striking drop in British trade with Belgium since August, 1939. A sharp fall in the figures both of exports and imports in September and October was partly corrected, as far as Belgian exports to the United Kingdom were concerned, in November and December, largely because of the more or less normal resumption of metallurgical imports following on new agreements which replaced those of the International Steel Cartel.

Heavy Loss in Shipping

On the other hand, imports into Belgium from Britain have fallen off considerably, both in value and weight, and their collapse in December and January, from a slight previous improvement was striking.

In addition to the economic difficulties directly resulting from the cost of mobilization and from the "blockade," Belgium commmerce is suffering severely through loss of shipping. For a country so highly industrialized and depending to so great an extent upon the importation of food and raw materials this is a serious matter. The threat is less to the immediate food supply of the country than to the free import of those raw materials which are a necessity to the industrial life of the nation.

The losses of trade in many cases have been very serious. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the very considerable trade with the Argentine has been for the time being lost through lack of shipping, 90 per cent of the trade from the Persian Gulf, 95 per cent of that of British India, and losses of trade with other parts of the world have been correspondingly almost as heavy.

There is little hope, as long as the war lasts, of Belgium being able to make up for this regression by improving its market with England, France, or Germany, its three great neighbors. The remedy, in the opinion of many Belgian business representatives, would appear to lie in a vigorous drive for greatly increased shipbuilding, subsidized by the Government.

Purchase of Ships Urged

The purchase by the State of large quantities of foreign tonnage, particularly American also is urged. A remission on re-payments of the advances granted to shipbuilders, who during the early years of the present decade received about 76,000,000 francs in credits to be devoted to ship construction as a means of combating unemployement, is also suggested. This method is somewhat similar to that followed by Sweden at much the same time with such successful results.

For the rest, in facing the problem of meeting the extraordinary expenses of the day the Government appears to have set its face firmly against inflation, described by the former Finance Minister, Albert Janssen, as the "coward's solution," bringing hardship in the form of a sharp rise in the cost of living upon the poorest classes of the community.

It is hoped to meet the increased expenditure by means of the Independence Loan recently launched with a powerful appeal on the part of the Prime Minister, Hubert Pierlot, to subscribe freely in order that the country might remain still in a position to preserve its full national freedom. He hinted that the only alternatives would be a sharp increase in the rate of taxation or inflation.

India's Vastness Matched by Widely Varied Interests

Its Persistent Issues Are Intensified by European Strife

India provides a continuous focus of interest with its widely divergent population groups and its varied geography. Problems of administration, heightened by the war, give emphasis to the military and strategic considerations indicated in the accompanying map, which also shows the chief agricultural and mineral producing areas. Differences between Hindus and Moslems have brought the country to a restless state which the British are anxious to smooth down before the war reaches a critical stage.

British Seek Better Press On Achievements in India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's complacency concerning its record in India has received a shock so severe that Government cricles have begun to declare that "something" must be done.

What that "something" should be is still in debate. One of the proposals put forward is that representatives of the chief newspapers of America should be invited to India to study the situation from an unprejudiced angle.

The shock has been administered by the discovery that what the British people generally hold to be the great altruistic achievements of their nation in India are being dismissed as self-interested moves by an important, if not a preponderating, section of non-British world opinion.

There is realization here that this attitude of skepticism has become prevalent even in the United States, a country where the Chamberlain Government is particularly anxious to be well thought of.

The Ministry of Information is looking into the problem.

Powerful Opposing Forces

It is a situation in which there are powerful opposing forces. On one side is the British official community — numbers of men and women formerly employed in India. These people are mostly convinced that it is only ignorance of the facts that can render possible any doubt as to the disinterested nature of the British achievement in India.

At the other extreme is the whole force of enemy propaganda emanating from Berlin and Moscow, which broadcasts allegations calculated to discredit the achievements and the intentions of British rule.

In between are the liberal and progressive elements always ready to support any movement toward individual liberty and home rule in any part of the empire as a way to genuine progress.

Nationalists Use Opportunity

Mohandas K. Gandhi and his Nationalist followers have seen in Britain's desire to stand well with neutral opinion an opportunity of obtaining predominating influence in India. The case of the Indian National Congress would be unanswerable if that body could make good its claims to speak for the 350,000,000 persons of India.

But there are large Indian minorities whom Britain has skillfully used in the past to offset the influence of the minority Hindus and whose freedom Britain has committed itself to protect. These minorities include the All-India Moslem League, which claims to speak for 77,000,000 Moslems. There are besides some hundreds of Indian princes ruling 72,000,000 persons, also the so-called depressed classes and the Orthodox Hindu Mahasabha representing 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 persons.

Lord Linlithgow, the British Viceroy, has been making attempts to get Mr. Gandhi and Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, to settle their own differences. Such a settlement, the British claim, is a necessary preliminary to any further forward step toward the institution of Indian democratic self-government. These efforts have failed up to the present but hope of their eventual success has not been abandoned.

German Propagandists Busy

Meanwhile the Indian National Congress is far from relishing the help coming to them from Fascist propaganda.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenant, said: "The Indian political situation has suddenly assumed extraordinary importance for German radio propagandists, who are pouring out chivalrous tales all over the world of this distressed and unfortunate country. . . . It does not come gracefully or truthfully from the mouth of Hitler and Ribbentrop whose hands are reeking with the blood of mutilated Poland. India does not disdain the world's sympathy in her righteous struggle for freedom, but let it not come from the Nazis."

Meanwhile entire responsibility for the future action to be taken by the Nationalists in India has been thrown by the recent Ramgarh meeting of the All-India National Congress Committee upon Mr. Gandhi. This Congress Committee controls Congress policy and the British Government is relieved at its rejection of the whole of the 27 amendments put forward by more extreme groups, adopting instead a political declaration drafted by the Gandhi group.

The effect of this declaration is to demand complete independence for India, and also to authorize the executive to start "civil disobedience" in support of this whenever it pleases. But Mr. Gandhi does not propose to do this immediately. "I will not be hustled into a struggle," he is reported to have said, "until my conditions are met." These conditions are prior establishment of "discipline and assurances of non-violence within the Congress Party."

Mr. Gandhi also indicated that he still hopes to continue negotiations with Lord Linlithgow, British Viceroy. "There is nothing in the Ramgarh resolution," he wrote in recent issues of his newspaper Harijan, "to warrant the belief that the atmosphere is suitable for declaring civil disobedience. It will be suicidal to declare it when there is so much indiscipline and violence within Congress itself."

There is considerable support for this attitude in more moderate Congress circles, though pressure from extremists to precipitate a trial of strength with Britain remains strong. The Leader of Allahabad, a Congress newspaper, has suggested a compromise: "Practical steps should be taken," it says, "to implement to the largest extent possible the declaration of the Viceroy—regarding Dominion status as Britain's ultimate goal in India—even though Congress indulges in bluff and bluster."

Even the Menus in Vienna Being 'Purged' of Alien Words

VIENNA (AP)—In the soft old days when there was whipped cream, Kurt Schuschnigg was Chancellor, and the town was full of Englishmen buying funny hats—Vienna was so international it spoke many languages.

It spoke German in a Viennese sort of way. But it also spoke Serbo-Croat, Hungarian, French, a little bad English, and Polish.

Its vernacular was a curious mixture, particularly on the menu cards, where one might find listed "ham und eggs," "roasted beefs," "filets of mignon," and "sweet peas with chops lamb."

One restaurant proprietor advertised "ham and eggs," and added in parentheses (mit Eier), that is, here, forsooth, were ham and eggs made with eggs.

Nazi Reform Move

But now the Nazi reform is gaining momentum, the language of Vienna is being purged. No more is sloppiness of diction, no more is "defiling" of German by corrupt and inferior foreign phrases tolerated.

An order has been issued stating that purification of the language of menus must be accelerated.

Thus, a cafe may no longer call itself a cafe. It is a Kaffeehaus.

A restaurant becomes a Gaststätte.

A lift (elevator to you) must be called a Fahrstuhl.

There is no more roast beef. It is Rindersrippenstück.

Jelly becomes Gallerete.

You can't get a serviette in a Vienna restaurant. It is a Mundtuch. It would be useless to ask for a napkin.

In the old days, when you wanted hamburger steak you asked for Deutsches Beefsteak. Now it is Hackstück, and you have to have a ration card to get it. Then you'll complain that it is too small and you'll mumble about the price.

Severe Penalties

And then, too, the sternness with which emergency measures are enforced in the Greater Reich is demonstrated by the severity of recent penalties imposed for violation of rationing and other regulations.

An Inzerdorf merchant bought pork without authorization, and outside the usual marketing organization. He retailed it without collecting rationing tickets. Police caught him, and the penalty was padlocking of his business for two years.

There is more interest in the case of a girl who was assigned to a job in tiny Grafendorf by the employment office. She ran off one night and got a job in the city without asking leave, or even notifying the employment office.

It is against the law to change jobs without official sanction. There was no doubt of her offense, and a judge, although sympathetically understanding, was obliged to send her to prison for two months.

Nonprofit Radio Concession Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special committee of the Federal Communications Commission recommended April 4 that radio station WNYC, New York City's noncommercial station, be permitted to pick up and rebroadcast international programs of WRUL, international short-wave station at Boston.

The Commission's present rules prevent this.

The three-member Committee's recommendation was unanimous, although Commissioners T. A. M. Cravan and George Henry Payne, each suggested somewhat different wording of an amended rule.

The recommendation followed hearings at which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York and Prof. William Y. Elliott and Harry Rowe Mimno of Harvard testified.

Professor Elliott said that to allow the municipal station to pick up and rebroadcast WRUL's programs would enable nonprofit radio stations to give better service to the public.

Nazis Mediate Store Rifts

BERLIN (AP)—Germany has set up mediation boards to iron out wartime shopping quarrels between storekeepers and customers.

Disputes are common in German stores these days and scenes involving housewives unable to buy what they want are a part of the everyday picture.

Restrictions on shopping, changed marketing habits, difficulties of the card rationing system, long waits in line, limited food selection, poor quality at the old prices—all are wartime symptoms.

Storekeepers ask why customers fail to show more understanding of a storekeeper's problems and of the times. Customers think the storekeepers should be more considerate of the problem involved in keeping larders supplied.

The fact that housewives must register their food cards at a particular store and buy all rationed foods at that store makes quarrels between customer and storekeeper all the more serious.

To straighten out the difficulties, the Nazi Women's Organization and the Retailers' Association decided to form mediation boards.

If a housewife needs advice in clearing up an argument with her grocer she now can turn to the district leader of the political economy and household management department of the Women's Organization. Storekeepers similarly may turn to the district office of their Association.

Nazi propaganda lately has been working toward the same goal of good will between customer and storekeeper.

A movie short depicting the shortcomings of both clerk and customer, with a lecture on how both should conduct themselves, recently was featured in theaters throughout Germany.

Newfoundland Merger Urged

TORONTO (CP)—Sir Alfred Morine, former acting Prime Minister of Newfoundland, believes that efforts should be made to unite Newfoundland with Canada.

"I would like to say as a message from an old and experienced man that the future of Canada is brighter than ever before," said Sir Alfred, in a recent address. "Obviously it is to be the heart of the British Empire in the not distant future. We have the greatest country in the world. All that we now want is the greatest people in character and courage.

"The Dominion will never be complete until Newfoundland has become part of it. It commands the St. Lawrence Gulf and River and in time of war anybody controlling Newfoundland would have a stranglehold upon the trade of the Dominion.

"I think its union is a great empire question. The British Government is at present legally responsible for the interest on the whole public debt of Newfoundland and for several years has been paying that interest out of the exchequer.

"I think that the British Government should relieve the colony of the legal responsibility for both principal and interest. That would make it possible for the Colony and the Dominion to agree upon union."

French Women Hold Fort In Third Defense Line

Paris . . . the war . . . these are not all of France. From provinces and cities often unreported in the news, the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor rounds out the picture of France today. This is the fifth article in his series.

By William Henry Chamberlain

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYONS — France at war has three main lines of defense. The first line consists of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, of the men who are skirmishing in front of the Maginot Line, manning its great fortresses or held in reserve for the great offensive that may or may not come this year, of the aviators who have been sketching the Siegfried Line and the towns of the interior of Germany, of the sailors who are co-operating with their British colleagues in patrolling the seas.

The second line of defense consists of the men and women, between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 of them, who are turning out tanks and airplanes, shells and bullets, handgrenades and powder in the country's munitions factories.

The third line, which is of equal importance with the others, is the nation's agriculture, where women and casual labor are doing what they can to replace the men who are at the front.

I had an excellent opportunity to see France's second line of defense in the course of a visit to a typical war workshop, the Lyons arsenal, in this largest industrial and commercial center of Southeastern France. A munitions factory, especially in time of war, is like a fort, a battery, an air base. It has many secrets that are not for publication. But the uniformed colonel who is in charge of the factory and his assistants, including an energetic woman who was in charge of social work, were very hospitable and helpful in giving all the facts and figures which could be revealed without prejudice to national security.

Sixfold Increase in Workers

This works was engaged in the manufacture of shells and powder, a type of work that is not very skilled and that can consequently be rapidly expanded in volume by a large use of women and of unskilled laborers. There are now 7,500 workers in the factory, of whom 1,950 are women. The director looks forward to un ultimate working force of 10,000 or 11,000. Before the outbreak of the war the plant, which is state owned, employed about 1,300 workers.

This is almost a sixfold increase of working force. And, if the strained energy with which men and women, working on a simple conveyor system, were turning out shells of many sizes, shaped like enlarged capsules, huge, medium-sized and small, was any indication there had been at least a corresponding increase in output.

Modern war, incidentally, demands a higher proportion of men and women behind the lines than was the case even in the World War, which broke all previous records in its demand for munitions. The director of the factory told me that in the World War 15 months passed before a figure of 6,000 workers had been reached. This figure was passed after four months in the present struggle.

For the women there are three eight-hour shifts. There is very little rest during these shifts, only one pause for 15 minutes. The men put in a 10-hour working day. They actually spend 12 hours between the time of arriving at work and the quitting hour; but two hours are reserved for meals and rest periods.

Restriction on Night Hours

There is a constant alternation in the eight-hour shifts, so that every woman worker must do night work only once in three weeks. The director declared that the management would prefer a system of three eight-hour shifts for the men also. But this was impossible because of the shortage of manpower.

Among the men workers about 1,800 were mobilized soldiers. They were under the command of a colonel who was far too old for active service at the front and were quartered in improvised barracks. Whereas the majority of the workers in the factory went home for meals, these men, drawn from a radius of 100 miles or more in the vicinity of Lyons, were fed in a common messroom. In line with a recent governmental decision, they will be combed out for specially trained and skilled farmers, who will be sent home for the period of the spring harvest.

(Paragraph deleted by censor)

Wage rates in the factory varied from 5.60 francs (about 12½ cents) an hour for unskilled labor to 8.40 francs an hour for the higher grades of skilled labor. As the piecework system was in force actual earnings were 15 or 20 per cent above these basic rates. Here, as everywhere in France, the workers are subject to a number of levies on their wages, a flat tax of 15 per cent on their earnings (unless they were combatants in the last war, in which case the tax is 5 per cent), an income tax that reaches down to very modest incomes and a payment of 40 per cent on earnings for all hours worked in excess of 40.

Propaganda and social work were less developed in this factory than they would have been, most probably, under one of the totalitarian systems. War posters were not in evidence and there was apparently little effort to give systematic lectures on war causes and aims as an antidote to the Communist whispering propaganda which is carried on here as in every large French factory.

Red Propaganda Persists

Naturally one cannot stop and talk intimately with workers in a factory that is operating under semimilitary discipline and a Communist would not declare himself to a stranger in any case. But the head of the Lyons federation of trade unions, an ardent anti-Communist who pointed with approval to a cartoon in the trade-union newspaper showing the image of Lenin calling Stalin an abusive name because of his invasion of Finland, told me that the legal proscription of the Communists had not stamped out their propaganda, which had merely been driven underground.

"The Communist propaganda follows two main lines," this trade-union leader said. "They try to tell the workers that this is an imperialist war, started by England, in which the French are the cannon-fodder. And they represent the agreement between the Soviet Union and Germany as an agreement of two peoples which are against capitalism."

No doubt propaganda is not in the line of the French individualist tradition. And the authorities at the factory may well feel that after eight or ten hours of intensive work both men and women would be so tired that they would prefer recreation to a discussion of war aims. Police precautions against disaffection and sabotage are ample. Besides the regular military and civil police the factory has its private police, as the director told me, to keep a watch on cafés and other places where Communist agitators might approach the workers.

Still, as I left this factory, where a great national effort was being made, but inevitably at heavy cost on the workers, I could not help wondering whether, in this war of morale and "nerves," France in time will not learn the value of constantly keeping before the eyes of its workers and of its war mobilized people generally a vivid idea of what they are fighting for.

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Nazi Propaganda Screens Plans

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 6—The tempo of diplomatic and propaganda activity here has been stepped up noticeably during the past week.

Since the issuance of the "Warsaw Documents" describing the alleged activities of Ambassadors William C. Bullitt and Joseph P. Kennedy the German press has rung every conceivable change on the subject in a blaze of publicity.

Much too has been made of the "revised may of Europe" which appeared in the background of a Paris conference between Sumner Welles of the American State Department and Premier Paul Reynaud as portrayed on the cover of L'Illustration. This is being given as evidence of the intent of the Allies to dismember Germany.

Neutral Situation

Another subject is the northern neutrals and their position in the war. Great emphasis is being laid on the alleged English threat to Norwegian neutrality.

A full-dress conference of all the leading officials of the Government took place in the middle of the week at the Chancellery. It was obviously not the kind of conference at which important decisions are reached, but rather the type at which decisions are announced.

The air continues to be filled with rumors of an impending offensive which have been current for weeks. If one wanted to take them seriously one would conclude that the German Army would begin marching tomorrow in every possible direction at once, including attacks on even such remote objectives as Gibraltar.

What Is the Reason?

What lies behind all this excitement?

In the background is the winter effort to form a four-power bloc, involving Russia, Italy, and Turkey, which would effectively checkmate any Allied plan to complete the economic blockade of Germany.

Could such a diplomatic coup have been achieved Germany would have both its rear and southern flanks adequately protected and an economic area at its disposal sufficient probably to meet its war needs.

It could have faced a defensive war in the West without any serious concern as to the immediate future.

The key question today is whether something has gone wrong with this diplomatic offensive, and if so, what the probable effect will be on military development.

While Germany has not lost any ground diplomatically as compared with the situation at the beginning of the war, there is increasing reason to suspect that it has not made any striking gains commensurate with its hopes. The Axis talk has been revived in Italy since the meeting at the Brenner Pass, but there is a general conviction in neutral circles there that Premier Mussolini made no new contributions to the German cause. If any request was made for Italian troop concentrations to hold French troops near the Italian border, this was probably rejected while the presumed attempt to induce Italy to shake hands with Russia also was unsuccessful.

Nazi-Red Relations

Here in Berlin one begins to suspect that relations with Russia are not progressing quite satisfactorily. The conclusion of the Finnish War brought the assumption that supplies would begin to move into Germany at a substantial rate. There undoubtedly has been some increase, including the arrival of a few shipments of Russian oil via the Danube. It is believed that some German technicians have been admitted to Russia to aid in such movement.

The climax to the Russian negotiations was supposed to be the arrival of Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff here. But there is much doubt that the arrival of Russian supplies even approximates expectation. And predictions of Mr. Molotoff's arrival have suddenly disappeared.

The major German military initiative is mostly likely either to support successful political developments, such as for example the original pact with Russia, or as the only alternative if the failure of political efforts damages the prospect of a successful protracted war of defense in the West.

Military Action

The first of these circumstances seems out of the question at the moment. Political advances which would adequately guarantee the security of the southern and eastern economic fronts have not been achieved.

A reasonable assumption from these circumstances is that the incentive to military initiative has been increased. In such a situation the most likely thing for any Government to do is to intensify its efforts to place the war guilt elsewhere, to attempt to frighten its potential friends and to heighten the fighting spirit of its own people by portraying the price of defeat in the blackest terms. The publicity drives of the week seem to fit this formula. The "Warsaw Documents" are thought here to be designed to meet several of these propaganda aims—primarily to fix war guilt outside of Germany. They are designed to appeal to English and French public opinion by the suggestion that those countries are the victims of Rooseveltian diplomacy. They try to suggest to the American people that Roosevelt diplomacy had dangerous aspects.

There is also perhaps the hope, based on the German assumption that President Roosevelt is the most anti-German of possible Presidents, that they will help prevent a Roosevelt re-election.

What of the Documents?

Whether the particular documents published are genuine is largely academic. What is important is the use made of them. There are cellars here filled with documents running into tons which undoubtedly come from Polish Government archives. It seems plausible, considering the well known tendency of diplomats to indiscretions in their confidential writings, that the published ones are genuine extracts from this mass, although only an expert in types and paper could express an authoritative opinion. It would be easy to manufacture a few special documents for insertion in a genuine mass.

The Illustration map was a boon to the German propaganda machine, giving it something useful in Italy, where the Axis sentiment is conspicuously lagging, and at home.

By emphasizing Mr. Welles' presence before the map, German diplomacy appears to renounce the opportunity offered by the Welles visit here to find a better approach to America through the permanent professional staff of the Department of State.

Molotoff's Speech

One of the most important implications of the week's developments has been the burying of Premier Molotoff's recent speech at Moscow under the "Warsaw documents" and the Illustration map. The concluding emphasis of the speech on Russian neutrality, a point scarcely compatible with German hopes from Russia, has been completely lost here. In fact the speech, after initial and relatively brief attention the day after its delivery, has been ignored in the German press. In the net, the week appears to be a strenuous effort to forget about Russia and prepare the way for the military alternative which Russian coolness might force.

Norway Bars Interference With Shipping Freedom

Continued from Page 1

to have pointed out that the Allies cannot be expected to let the Reich profit by this position.

Imporaant Step Forecast

The Allies have, in this way, begun to take the first concrete steps toward a more intensive prosecution of the war, although there is little conclusive evidence seen here that major operations either in the air or on land are contemplated.

A speed-up of operations is believed not likely until economic warfare against the Reich and production in France and Britain have created a situation more appropriate for such action.

The notes to the Scandinavian Governments are interpreted as a move in this direction, as they were believed to discuss particularly the situation regarding the use of the Scandinavian territorial waters by German ships. Parallel action along the same lines was taken by France yesterday when Premier Paul Reynaud received the Norwegian and Swedish Ministers at Paris.

Series of Conferences

Concerted action to tighten the Allied blockade on Germany is being planned in a series of conferences now being held in London between Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, and M. Georges Monnet, newly appointed French Minister of Blockade.

M. Monnet arrived yesterday, accompanied by a number of experts from his department, and it is understood that representatives of the Admiralty are taking part in the discussions alongside representatives of the British Minister of Economic Warfare.

In an interview here M. Monnet declared that Germany was beginning to feel steadily the tightening grip of the Allied blockade. He claimed that unemployment was already being experienced in certain German heavy industries through lack of essential materials due to the blockade.

While emphasizing that France and Britain did not want to take measures which would harm the legitimate interests of neutrals he stated: "We have every right to take all measures we can to lessen the military capacity of Germany."

German Shortages Seen

Evidence reaching London appears to confirm to some extent this statement by M. Monnet as there are already indications that Germany is now feeling a shortage of such commodities as petrol, leather, textiles, steel, and copper. Nevertheless the official sentiment here is by no means inclined to let the matter rest there.

On the contrary there is increased determination to intensify the blockade on every point.

Special attention is being given to leakages across the Pacific via Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railway, as well as in the Mediterranean through Spain via Italy.

Thus the conferences between Mr. Cross and M. Monnet constitute in effect a sort of "Economic Council of War" and are expected to develop far reaching proposals, particularly in view of the secret Commons session on economic warfare scheduled for next week.

Orders to Speed Production

On the industrial as well as on the economic front, both the French and British Governments are understood to have taken measures to speed up lagging production.

On both sides of the Channel there have been indications lately that the production of airplanes and certain other war materials has been falling somewhat short of expectations. Both the French and British Governments therefore have initiated measures designed to correct this situation. The anti-Communist drive in French factories is one result of this policy. The shakeup in the British Cabinet is intended to inject new vigor into departments responsible for the industrial output of airplanes and other branches of war industries in Britain.

Warns of War

OSLO, Norway, April 6 (AP)—Foreign Minister Haldvan Koht told the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) today that if free shipping should be hindered to the advantage of any one of the belligerent nations, Norway would "at once be at war."

"If the Allied powers should ask us to stop free shipping, which goes on according to generally acknowledged international law and which they themselves have acknowledged," said Mr. Koht, "this would either be of great damage to themselves or, if such hindrance of shipping should be one-sided against one party, and therefore in open conflict with the neutrality which we have pledged ourselves to maintain, Norway will then at once be at war."

Mr. Koht's reference to "great damage to themselves" for the Allies apparently was acknowledgment of belief that Britain might insist on ore deliveries itself while blocking those to Germany.

'Any Shoes to Mend'

© Fox

It's a Cry Heard in Woking

"Mary" is taking her shoe for attention by a young cobbler. These four boys, evacuated from Chelsea Central School, are working in the repair shop they have set up in the Surrey town.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Shoes to mend, any shoes to mend," is a cry heard in Woking now though it doesn't come from a cobbler sitting cross-legged at his bench, but from four boys evacuated to this Surrey town from their school in Chelsea, London.

With the assistance of Mr. A. E. Gibbs, their handicrafts master, these boys have set up a cost-price repairing "shop" in the town for the benefit of evacuees.

Each boy spends two weeks in the repair shop and then returns to school for ordinary tuition. Meanwhile John and Mary, evacuated to the district, bring their repairs to the "shop" where they are carried out at cost price, thus assisting father to balance the family budget against their needs in shoe-leather.

Political Race Shapes Up

Continued from Page 1

very uncertain of election if he takes it.

Here is a glance at some of the principal ideas expressed by the principal presidential candidates during the current two weeks of pretty intense speechmaking:

Thomas E. Dewey: I am convinced that the only way this country can remain genuinely neutral is . . . to keep its hands wholly out of the European war and out of any negotiations that may take place between warring nations, now or at any other time.

This country was built up on the principles of personal and government integrity. It will go ahead again when those principles are restored. The evidence has piled up year after year that politics has triumphed over decency. The record of the New Deal is one of broken promises, contempt for free institutions and abuse of power. No smiling assurances of good intentions can ever cover up this record.

Senator Vandenberg: Given a fair chance and a decent incentive, private enterprise will create the new wealth which will make us an $80,000,000,000 country in six months.

If the war were to drift toward our involvement, in the pattern of the President's Chicago speech in favor of "quarantines," then despite our deep abhorrence of these alien ideologies, the monopolizing challenge might be, "Let's swap horses and stay on this side of the stream."

Senator Taft: The United States faces a choice of returning the Republican Party to power or risking the chance that the next great new deal experiment may be entrance into the European war.

Government by executive bureaus is not self-government. Under such conditions democracy will not long survive. There is only one solution, and that is to repeal a large part of the laws authorizing the regulation of agriculture, commerce, and labor; and in those laws which must remain prescribe definite standards to which the regulators must conform.

Governor Landon: In order to save the country we must elect a man who will make collective bargaining work, who can make a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours of labor, who can devise a sound farm policy and make it work. We must nominate a man who has the wisdom and understanding to realize that when Government takes away financial assistance from one industry, fairness and justice require that it cut all, simultaneously, including the high protective tariff, then we must have a Chief Executive who will deal vigorously and intelligently with the centralization of economic wealth and power.

Representative Joseph W. Martin: The first step in national defense is a sound and honest federal budget. And we do not need two budgets to do the job. One budget is enough, if it be an honest one.

Senator Styles Bridges: The role of an unneutral, non-participant in a war is a dangerous one.

Frank E. Gannett: We Republicans must see to it that we keep out of war. It is conceivable that a situation may develop that victory by one of the dictators may seem likely. Then up and down this land they will beat the tomtoms to make the people believe that we must take up arms to avert domination by some foreign government.

Wendell L. Willkie: The curbing of the authority of the various boards and commissions created by the New Deal, the modification of the tax laws as a means of encouraging and stimulating business, a general change in the attitude of government toward business, and the active participation of the United States in international and economical and financial reconstruction after the war would do more to maintain the cause of liberalism by making this great economic democracy continue to function than can be done for the cause of liberalism on all the battlefields of Europe.

Paul V. McNutt: We can safeguard our own way of life by strengthening our defenses against everything which characterizes those governments where the people have lost the will and the power to govern themselves.

What do we have which they do not have? What do they have which we will not tolerate? We have government by deliberation. They have government by edict. We have the ballot. They have the concentration camp. We have the doctrine of the inherent worth and political equality of the common man. They have the doctrine of a favored class and a superior race. We have the principle of freedom of expression and freedom of conscience. They have enforced adherence to a single view.

Democracy has made mistakes. But for all its defects, it will survive.

James A. Farley: The keynote of the Democratic Administration is security: security for the individual, security for the family, and security for the nation.

President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner, candidates both for the present, are not talking—at least for the public.

U. S. Helpful To League Of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Despite its non-membership and abstention from political activities within the framework of the League of Nations, the United States Government gave the League more non-political support during 1939 than in any other year, League officials recorded.

Evidence of this support was contained in a recent study of League relations with the United States published here, in which were catalogued instances of co-operation with the League non-political agencies, and statements of United States policy toward the League during the year.

The study placed special emphasis on a State Department letter saying that the League "has been responsible for the development of mutual exchange and discussion of ideas and methods to a greater extent and in more fields of humanitarian and scientific endeavor than any other organization in history."

Welcomes U. S. Valuation

It also welcomed the American Government's statement that it was "keenly aware of the value of this type of general interchange and desires to see it extended."

This United States attitude will serve largely as a starting point for the eventual resumption of international co-operation after the present war, the study concludes.

In summarizing American active co-operation during the past year, the study noted further indications of American Governmental sympathy for the League in the attention and courtesy paid to the League's exhibit at the New York World's Fair by President Roosevelt. The President sent Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Assistant Secretary of Labor Charles V. McLaughlin, and Surgeon General Thomas Parran as personal representatives to the opening of the League's pavilion.

Helped in Many Ways

In other non-political functions of the League, the United States either sent delegates in official and unofficial capacities, or else supplied the League with necessary data for compiling special studies and recommendations on many of the international aspects of finance, culture, and sociology.

The study also noted a new element in American relations with the League in the growing awareness voiced by United States spokesmen, of the importance of such relations to the United States itself.

American interest in the League's economic and financial work was seen in the appointment of Mr. Grady to vice-chairmanship of the Committee, succeeding automatically to chairmanship next year.

Close co-operation in the work of the International Labor Office was outlined in the study, which pointed out that the Office's directorship, together with that of the Governing Body, were occupied by Americans.

British Economic War Moves on Swedish Ore

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, April 6—As the first move in the campaign to cut off Germany from Scandinavian iron ore, Britain has launched a major offensive on the economic front, the objective being to induce the Norwegian and Swedish Governments to agree to a revision of their trade agreements concluded with Britain last autumn.

By these treaties Britain agreed that the Scandinavians should continue exporting ore in wartime to various customers in the same ratio as before the war. According to this ratio, Germans are entitled to about 9,000,000 tons annually.

The purpose of a revision would be to shut Germany out altogether. Charles J. Hambro, the banker, who has been sent as British representative to negotiate the new agreement, has arrived in Stockholm after calling first at Oslo. After his initial conversations with Government members, the British Legation revealed that his proposals had met with a "surprisingly favorable reception" in both capitals.

Financial Artillery

The choice of Mr. Hambro, whom informed quarters regard as the brains behind Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare, is a happy one for Britain. As head of Hambros Bank he was the financial artillery of the City of London at his disposal.

He also has powerful family connections in the Scandinavian countries. He is a cousin of Joachim Hambro, leader of the Norwegian Parliament or Storting, and brother-in-law of one of the Wallenberg brothers. As directors of the Enskilda Bank, the Wallenbergs are leaders of Swedish finance.

The Enskilda Bank virtually controls Sweden's financial policy and has its finger in practically every industrial pie. It has a controlling interest in the timber and cellulose trade. Like the great money powers everywhere, the Enskilda Bank and the Wallenbergs shun the light of publicity This, however, was focused momentarily on them some years ago when they were instrumental in causing the downfall and exposure of Kreuger, Swedish match king.

Lean to Allies

Despite the fact that they have maintained close ties with London, the Wallenberg interests were at first neutral. Last November one of the Wallenbergs is believed to have brought Field Marshal Herman Göring's German peace proposals to London. Now, however, since the failure of peace moves, the Enskilda Bank has apparently thrown its weight with the Allies.

German interests in Sweden are powerful, but are centered less in finance and more in commerce. Since 1935 the barter system of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former German Economics Minister, has made itself seriously felt in every Swedish market. Positions were secured first by underselling all competitors. Thus through Germany's complex system of exchange regulations, which enabled the same merchant to quote one rate for reichsmarks for purchasing and another when selling, Germans were able to supply Sweden with Italian oranges and almonds cheaper than Italians themselves.

Then the clearing system was established and henceforth German-Swedish trade proceeded on a barter basis. The present economic war is directed toward breaking down this barter system. Not only would a serious blow be dealt to German armament supplies in the cutting off of the supply of iron ore, but Germany's whole complicated system of barter trade would be in danger of collapsing, since it could no longer manufacture articles for export.

Reprisal Held Possible

What persuasive arguments Mr. Hambro used in presenting his case is not known, but it is believed that he hinted that refusal would involve some form of military blockade. However, acceptance of the British proposals may well provoke German reprisals.

Just as in the Finnish war, Sweden is faced with a choice between two almost unpleasant alternatives. A German diplomat who had just returned from Berlin expressed his conviction that any attempt to interfere with Germany's ore supply would be the signal for an attack on the West Front.

Strikers Dispersed By Chilean Troops

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Troops dispersed striking newspaper employees April 4 in front of the Government Palace as Chile was threatened with a 48-hour general stoppage of work as a result of the month-old Santiago News walkout.

The strikers demand minimum wages. The Government has declared the newspaper strike illegal.

The Provincial Labor Committee announced that the National Committee of the Federation of Workers of Chile will discuss on Saturday a proposal to call out its 350,000 members in all industries Monday for a 48-hour sympathy strike.

Schools of Celtic Studies And Physics Planned for Eire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Eire is planning a new seat of learning to which it is intended scholars interested in Celtic studies will come from all over the world. And since chief sponsor of the plan is Premier Eamon de Valera, the necessary legislation is expected to be passed without difficulty.

To be known as the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, it will consist of two constituent schools, one of Celtic Studies and the other of Theoretical Physics. Later, if and when it is considered necessary and desirable, other schools for other subjects may be established.

The Celtic school will devote its attention to research and promoting a more general knowledge of the literature of the Celtic languages and of the cultural and social background of Celtic civilization.

The first duty of the School of Theoretical Physics will be the investigation of the mathematical fundamentals of natural philosophy and the application of those principles to the physical and chemical group of sciences and to geophysics and cosmology.

The idea of the Institute has been long cherished by Mr. de Valera, who, besides being an outstanding mathematician, is deeply interested in the Celtic languages. He has been convinced that something more should be done in this country than what has been done and is being done by the two existing Universities and the Royal Irish Academy. He aims at the new Institute winning back for Ireland a little of the reputation which it once enjoyed for learning.

The functions of the School of Celtic Studies will embrace the investigation, editing and publication of manuscript material in the Irish language; the study of Old, Middle, and Modern Irish; the phonetic investigation of dialects, and the recording of the living Irish speech in all the Irish-speaking districts; the study of Irish place names and of Irish social history, as well as of all branches of Irish history which require for their investigation a knowledge of the Irish language.

The Institute is to be financed from Government funds and it is to be governed by a Council appointed, on the advice of the Cabinet, by the President of Eire, who will also have the appointing and, if necessary, removal, of all the senior professors of both schools.

Foreign Language Signs Irk Vienna City Authorities

VIENNA (AP)—Shop signs in foreign languages, especially French and English, have fallen into disgrace with city authorities. All Viennese newspapers, obviously on command from higher-ups, started a campaign against what some paper termed the "nuisance of foreign language signs."

French and English signs "Tailleur" or "Tailor" are frequent. The papers' argument for the removal of these signs and their substitution by German ones is that "neither in Paris nor in London nor in other cities in France or England will German language signs be found in shops of any kind."

This drive is reminiscent of a similar campaign at the outbreak of the World War in 1914, when, within a few weeks, French and English designations of shops and names of old established restaurants and amusement places disappeared.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

At School With the Children of Arctic Lapland

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

1. Nomad School, Kautokeino, Norway, in the heart of Norwegian Lapland. Lapp students and the Principal, Ludvig Matsen, in front of the school building. 2. Froken Gaup, a Lapp "Housemother," in charge of the 12 students who live in the wooden tent dormitory under her care. She is seated in the doorway weaving one of the bright bands used to bind fur moccasins. 5. A teacher and her pupils standing before the schoolhouse made of turf. During the summer the school follows the children as their nomad parents migrate to the fjords with their reindeer herds.

3—Lapp girls, pupils at the Nomad School in Jukkasjaervi, Swedish Lapland. The girls are clad in their everyday costumes, bright blue trimmed with the colors of the Northern Lights. Their moccasins are fur with quaint pointed toes.

Reindeer Husbandry Is Among The Subjects Taught Them

Children of Nomad Lapps Are Well Served by Special 'Boarding' Schools in Northernmost Scandinavia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The abundance of reindeer moss growing beneath the snow affects the curricula of the nomad schools in Finland, according to Miss Neill James, American author who recently spent nine months living the winter life of an Arctic nomad North of the Arctic Circle in Scandinavia.

Schools for the children of Laplanders who spend their lives following herds of reindeer across frozen fields and mountains of Norwegian and Swedish Lapland are unique in the world of education. But in Arctic Finland, moss upon which the reindeer feed grows prolifically, and Lapps do not find it necessary to herd their reindeer in the nomadic fashion. Paradoxically they live permanently in small log huts and yet remain herders.

Until recently Finland, like Norway and Sweden, provided schools with a special curricula for the children of nomads. It was at a Congress of Finns and Lapps at Inari, a church village nearly 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle in Finnish Lapland, that a change was brought about. Although quiet and shy, the Lapps are astute and desire a better life for their children. At the Congress they demanded the same education for their children as Finnish children received. The Director of Nomad Schools, a Finn, personally felt the Lapps should continue to receive special instruction. A stanch friend of Lappish culture agreed with the Director.

"I know very well that their culture doesn't make them happier," he said, "but I do think it will be a pity when it vanishes."

A fur-clad Laplander got to his feet in the meeting. "Yes, that is quite true," he answered them. "But if you wish to have nomads, please send us your children. We will teach them to be quite good nomads."

The Lapps won. Today the 306 Lapp children of school age in Arctic Finland receive a Finnish education. Lapp children are quick to learn, but they are not mathematicians. They are not accustomed to think in the abstract. A Lapp child will quickly tell you that two reindeer plus two reindeer equals four reindeer. Ask him "What is two plus two?" He may not be able to tell you.

There is no country in the world where children travel such long distances to school as in Arctic Finland. Many nomad children daily travel fifteen miles to and from school, driving reindeer in sub-zero temperature. Taken together the distance traveled by children in Arctic Finland during a school year would equal thirty-six times the distance around the world.

Northernmost Sections of Three

There is no such "country" as Lapland. It is composed of the northernmost sections of Norway, Sweden, Finland and a bit of Northeastern Russia through which a race of 30,000 Laplanders are, by international agreement, free to roam. A nomad is a citizen of, and his children are entitled to schooling in, the country in which he happens to spend the greater part of his time. Throughout Scandinavia education is compulsory.

"In my travels about the Arctic I visited many nomad schools in Sweden and Norway and was impressed with the admirable job these countries are doing in providing the nomad with an education and still not unfitting him for the unique life he is to lead," said Miss James.

The largest and perhaps the most interesting nomad school in Swedish Lapland, according to Miss James, is situated 100 miles North of the Polar Circle in the village of Jukkasjaervi. This district was a Lapp center long before it acquired the present church built in 1603 A. D. In addition to the nomad school and church, the village of some 400 inhabitants contains a school for children of Swedish settlers, a Home for Aged Lapps, and the log homes of settlers and semi-nomads.

Housing children who come from homes which are movable tents in the mountains where the temperature ranges as low as fifty or more below zero presented a problem. The solution is a series of pyramid shaped dormitories—little wooden tents made to simulate the kota (woolen tent) home of the child. Each wooden kota, about 15ft. x 15ft. at the base with a door in one side, houses a dozen nomad students and a Lapp "housemother," who cooks the food and in general supervises the children when they are not in classes. At home, they sleep on reindeer skins placed on reeds on the frozen ground. Although their sleeping quarters are unusual, the children go to classes in orthodox school rooms, heated with large wood-burning iron stoves.

Not every Swedish educator hankers after an isolated life in the Arctic. In addition to an aptitude for teaching nomads, special courses are required of the applicant, who must speak at least three languages, i. e., Swedish, Finnish, and Lappish. At Jukkasjaervi the teachers were required to dress in the distinctive national costume of the nomads. In an effort to secure competent teachers, the Government offers special inducements. Normal school students who agree to teach at least three years in the Arctic receive free scholarships to complete their education. As compensation for isolation and cold climate teachers, like other professional workers in Lapland, receive an extra stipend.

During the first two years the nomad's instruction is in his native Lappish language. Beginning with the third year, his textbooks are written in Swedish, Finnish, or Norwegian, depending upon the country in which he happens to be receiving his education.

The curricula of nomad schools is realistic. In addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and art, Lapp children are taught the basic principles of reindeer culture. Manual training is stressed. Boys learn handicrafts—how to make skiis, wooden utensils, such as cups, mixing bowls, snow shovels, pulkkas (boat-like sleds) and to carve horn and bone. Girl students are taught to cook reindeer stew, to weave, knit, spin, embroider, and to tan, cut and sew reindeer skins into clothing and moccasins. Every school I visited was equipped with a portable sewing machine. I also noted similar machines in tents and homes throughout the Arctic. When a girl marries, to her will fall the task of making the entire wardrobe, from hats to moccasins, for the whole family. Religious education is compulsory. By the time a student graduates, he is ready to be confirmed in the Church.

Favorite Games

Favorite games of the boys were "reindeer," "skin the cat," "cat and mouse." Little girls, demure and shy in their almost ankle-length blue woolen kofte, with bright print cotton aprons and gaily colored helmets, played more sedate games such as "hopscotch" and "darts."

"I taught them the game of 'pop-the-whip,' which they greatly enjoyed, laughing and squealing as the whip end flew off at a tangent, fur moccasined feet sliding across the packed snow in a ten-below-zero temperature," said Miss James.

The school term, devised to fit the schedule of migrating parents, opens December 1st when the herds of reindeer head for winter grazing lands in the South of Lapland. The term ends in April when the herds start for the fjords of Norway and the children accompany their parents to the summer camping place, enjoying a holiday until mid-June. In summer the teacher follows the child, and school is held in kotas from mid-June until September.

All the nomad parent is required to do is to hitch up his reindeer and bring his offspring to the normal school. The Government takes care of housing, food, books and instruction.

"Next year the teaching of English will be compulsory in schools throughout Norway. When you return you will find all the Lapps speaking English!" said the optimistic head of the largest nomad school in Norway, situated at Kautokeino. Prof. Ludv. Matsen's school was a large three story building, sleeping quarters for the 100 students being on the top floor. Although the temperature was 32 below zero, Miss James found all windows in the unheated sleeping rooms flung open. Classrooms were heated with tall wood-burning iron stoves.

Like the Swedish schools for the Lapps, the Norwegian school has a special curricula. Nomad children have a natural feeling for rhythm and color and excel in art work, according to Miss James.

"The chief features of these unusual schools which impressed me," she said, "were the petite students clad in furs from head to toe, and the fact that the education given fitted the peculiar needs of the child; also that it was compulsory and entirely free."

4. Nomad School in Jukkasjaervi, Swedish Lapland. The Principal, Froken Esther Nasvall, and some of her students standing before a kota dormitory. Miss Nasvall wears a native Lapp costume as required.

6. Wooden dormitories are made to simulate tents, as the children come from tents in the mountains. Twelve students occupy each wooden tent, with a Lapp housemother to look after them, cook the pot of reindeer stew, hang out their moccasins, etc. They sleep on skins on the ground.

Mothers! Dads!

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Handicraft Training Project

N. Y. A. Co-operative Venture at Fairhope School

Fairhope, Ala.

Carding, spinning, weaving, needlework of all kinds, knitting, pottery, chair caning, basketry, pine needle, raffia, reed, and cornshuck art, and other handicrafts old and new, are all available for the girls of the new handicraft unit of the National Youth Administration which was recently established on the ten-acre campus of the School of Organic Education in Fairhope, Alabama.

This all-Alabama unit of 50 girls has been assembled in this little town on Mobile Bay chiefly because of the facilities offered by Marietta Johnson's School of Organic Education located there. Courses in arts and crafts have always been fundamental in this school, which is being successfully operated this year by the faculty, as a co-operative venture. Both State and district supervisors of N. Y. A. projects were greatly impressed by this co-operative spirit, which they feel is a distinct asset to this project. Another factor in the selection was the availability of pottery clay and other native supplies.

The girls began by re-caning chairs to be used in their classrooms. Next, they went into the wood shop where they made up small individual "treasure chests" for their dormitory rooms. On hand looms they wove covers for the stools in the clay working department. They carded cotton and made up comforters for use on beds, made luncheon sets, baskets, table mats, and a wide variety of pine needle articles. (The southern long leaf pine has needles 12 to 20 inches in length.)

But it is in the clay working section that the greatest versatility shows up. Conventional pottery ware such as vases, jars, dishes, card trays, lamp bases, etc., they make, but also statuary pieces, animal figures, bas-reliefs (and at least one bust) are being modeled in ever improving quality.

To be sure, these girls are rather above the average. They come from every part of the State, in age range from 18 to 25 and have been selected for their special interest or promise in handicraft. Their training here is fitting them to become leaders or teachers of handicraft in their respective communities.

Since a few of them have been unable, for various reasons, to finish their high school courses, special arrangements have been made for them to take work for credits in the Organic High School. In this way, four of the girls of the unit will graduate with the class of 1940. At the same time the entire unit will end its scheduled handicraft courses and give way to a new group of selected trainees. For this training there is already a waiting list of some 500 candidates.

Art 'Treats' Since Babyhood

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Friends:

Illinois

Recently I read in The Parent column a letter from a mother who told of putting reproductions of fine pictures above her infant child's bed. I want to tell you what a wonderful plan that is, and may I tell you the fruits of twelve years of this practice?

We have been collecting and mounting these reproductions all through the 12 years. At first they were put up one at a time; as the children began to learn of these pictures through their own questions, we began to hang "one man shows" (Grant Wood is the favorite); then whole showings of "Old Masters." We have beautiful Christmas and Easter exhibits; gay summer shows. Vivid autumn displays (Maxfield Parrish helps then). Doris Lee's "Thanksgiving" and a Christian Science Monitor Magazine cover, 'Home for Thanksgiving," by Walter Buehr, share our turkey!

Our proximity to the Art Institute of Chicago has helped in our study (which has never been called anything but a "treat"). When my daughter, who is now eight, was only five, she was able to walk up to the original in the Institute and casually say—"Oh! there's Van Gogh's 'Bed Room!' "

This fall the sixth grade class to which my 12-year-old daughter belongs went on a conducted tour through the Art Institute and the guide asked where my daughter had learned so much about the pictures.

Often the pictures go to school as part of the children's "Extra Credit" work. Once I took all of our American artists works to the fifth grade and we discussed "Regional Art" as part of the United States geography lesson

At present Miss Sixth Grader plans to go to the University of Iowa to study under Mr. Wood; of course we may change our plan many times again, as we have before, but it is interesting!

(Mrs.) J. B. P.

A Saturday Column

Developing Independent Judgment

Another benefit we should get from our work in school is the ability to pass judgment on proposals that are made for new laws, for the election of people to office, and for ways of carrying on business and industry. Sometimes selfish people try to get us to think, speak, and vote a certain way by telling us only part of the truth or even giving us an entirely false impression about something. We should learn how to recognize that kind of one-sided argument, and to see what there is to be said on all sides of a disputed question before we finally make up our minds. People sometimes honestly disagree with other perfectly well-meaning citizens. In a democracy one who enjoys this right to disagree should be willing to respect the opinions of others.—R. O. Hughes, Director of Citizenship, Pittsburgh Public Schools.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Britten's Violin Concerto

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Philharmonic-Symphony events have commanded much attention these days. At the concerts of March 28 and 29 a young English composer, Benjamin Britten, now only in his twenty-seventh year, was represented by a previously unperformed Violin Concerto in D minor. Antonio Brosa played the solo part and the composer was present to bow from the stage. At the concerts of March 30 and 31 Vladimir Horowitz in the Tchaikovsky B flat minor Piano Concerto provided a Philharmonic-Symphony observance of the centenary of the Russian composer's birth. On all four occasions large audiences in Carnegie Hall were duly impressed.

Cleverness is the convenient word you can't help applying to the new concerto. Mr. Britten is a most expert technician, but whether there is much more to this work than prodigious skill, time will have to tell. One point of special interest, however, emerged at these hearings—the rare balance that the composer maintains between violin and orchestra. The concerto is really for the two—neither a piece for violin with orchestral accompaniment nor an orchestral piece with violin obbligato. Mr. Britten is fond of percussion instruments, perhaps a little too fond. Still, there can be no doubt about his being a master orchestrator.

* * *

In the last of the three movements—they are respectively a Moderato, a Scherzo (Vivace), and a Passacaglia (Andante lento)—he revels in his contrapuntal skill. The performance, conducted by John Barbirolli, was a triumph of collaboration for all concerned—the accomplished Mr. Brosa, the orchestra, and the conductor. Opinion seemed to be general that the new concerto is not slated for limbo yet.

The first work that Mr. Horowitz ever played with orchestra here was the Tchaikovsky concerto in question, but now if he plays it no less electrifyingly, he is more heedful of the demands of rhythm and the rights of his instrumental collaborators. These centenary performances were quite worthy of the occasion, and Mr. Barbirolli and his men merited their full share of praise as well as the dazzling pianist.

* * *

At the two earlier concerts the tripartite program offered Rossini's "Semiramide" Overture before the Britten novelty and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony after it. On the two later occasions Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra in D minor and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony preceded the tribute to Tchaikovsky. Mr. Barbirolli brought untiring energy to his direction of all these works, and the orchestra responded in kind.

A program quite out of the ordinary marked John Kirkpatrick's piano recital at the Town Hall on the evening of March 26. It was an all-American affair, and seeing MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches" listed as the second number, one couldn't help remembering MacDowell's emphatically expressed dislike of being grouped among American composers rather than just among composers. Nevertheless, an all-American program of piano music, prejudice or not, could hardly make the grand tour of the country in music without recognizing MacDowell.

The other names on Mr. Kirkpatrick's list — Roger Sessions, Hunter Johnson, Aaron Copland, Robert Palmer, Louis Moreau Gottschalk — indicate sufficiently the wide distribution of the selection. Sonatas by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Palmer were designated as "first performances." Gottschalk's "The Union," based on patriotic airs, struck some listeners as the best piece of all!

The idiom of a sonata from the learned pen of Roger Sessions is perhaps too elliptical for ready comprehension at present. Its logic may stand out when our ears have become accustomed to what sound today like series of unrelated chords. Throughout the program, which could not but be taxing on the performer, Mr. Kirkpatrick's penetrating musicianship and technical control were impressively in evidence.

Other worth-while recitals have been given in the Town Hall by Joseph Schuster, first cello of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, and the French pianist, Magda Tagliafero. Still, the outstanding Town Hall event has been the concert on the evening of March 27 when Walter Damrosch took part with the Musical Art Quartet in an evening of chamber music. Modestly he termed this appearance as pianist a debut, but, as we all know, it was only a re-debut, following a long and honorable experience as a player of the piano for a variety of ends.

In fact, Mr. Damrosch's gift for the piano has always been cordially recognized, and in this concert he proved it convincingly in the A major Sonata of Brahms, with Sascha Jacobsen as the violinist, and in the Piano Quintet of César Franck. The Musical Art four were heard unassisted in two movements from Debussy's String Quartet and the "Oracion del Torero" of Turina.

Two New English Compositions

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The Royal Philharmonic Society is carrying on bravely. Two recent programs included a "first concert performance" of "A John Field Suite" by Sir Hamilton Harty, the conductor of the occasion, and a repetition of Vaughan Williams's "Serenade to Music," conducted by Sir Henry Wood, for whom it was composed on the occasion of his jubilee in 1938.

As everybody knows, John Field was the Dublin-born pianist and composer who, by a flash of inspiration, first thought of Nocturne as a title—an event perhaps more important than the fragile little pieces to which he attached it. The pianos of the period were light in touch and thin in tone. Even so, Field, with Chopin, preferred the upright to the grand. A Falstaffian figure, we are told, heightened if anything the effect of the extreme delicacy of his playing—perhaps some still remember the massive Raoul Pugno and his sylph-like playing of Mozart. Field and Chopin—the influence of the one on the other may be ignored here—never, like the followers of Liszt, strained the medium of piano tone. Nuance, not noise, was their aim.

There is the story of Thalberg and Hiller going home together after a Chopin recital: Thalberg suddenly began to shout at the top of his voice. When the astonished Hiller asked what was the matter, the reply came that a "forte" was absolutely necessary after a whole evening of "pianissimo."

* * *

Similarly, Field's style of piano playing and the compositions for which he made it the medium were as remote from an orchestra as, say, the works of Berlioz and Richard Strauss are from the piano. A faint perfume of the Paris and St. Peterburg salons of the eighteen-thirties may still linger about Field's nocturnes, but the weakest nocturne of Chopin's reduces them to musical insignificance.

Except as an act of homage to a fellow Irishman it is difficult to understand why Sir Hamilton Harty went to the trouble of arranging this suite, which consists of a polka, a nocturne, a slow waltz, and a rondo. He uses a small orchestra: single woodwind, one horn, one trumpet, strings, harp, and percussion. But the smallest orchestra is several sizes too large for thin music designed for a thin instrument. The faded charm of the originals vanishes in orchestration that is all too obviously superimposed and alien in style. It was as if small, delicate water colors were enlarged to a dozen times their size and repainted in the coarser texture of oils. One hopes that a "John Field Suite" will not initiate a new form of musical excavation, or someone will be arranging Thalberg's Variations on "Home Sweet Home," or "The Last Rose of Summer," for piano and orchestra. And that in turn may encourage someone else to present us with a version of "The Maiden's Prayer" arranged for orchestra, organ, and harp.

* * *

One had heard the first performance of Vaughan Williams' "Serenade to Music" over the radio. Even that unsatisfactory medium, with its distortion and discoloration of sound, could not hide an ecstatic quality rare in a day when musical utterance is often thorny, and composers, like poets, have forgotten how to sing. Everyone knows the passage in praise of music from "The Merchant of Venice" which begins:

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears: soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.

Magic follows magic in:

Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins.

Here the vowels "play and ring and chime and toll," and winged by rhythm, words rise to the condition of music.

Only a composer supremely confident of his own powers or one utterly unself-conscious would have attempted to carry up this verbal magic, this lovely music of Shakespeare's, into the realms of pure sound, where the visual imagery resolves, as it were, into the things it patterns. Vaughan Williams has professed his belief that the musical style of a nation grows out of its language. The roots of our language and therefore of our musical culture are the same, he adds, although the tree grown from those roots is not the same—"we cannot if we wish to jump back 300 years and join up again where we parted."

But here we discover the secret of "Serenade to Music," which could have been written only by an English composer—perhaps by only one English composer. He has said that the three watchwords of great music are sincerity, simplicity, and serenity. Not only is "Serenade to Music" rich in these qualities but it opens wide those "magic casements" through which come melodies heard and unheard.

Stimulating Art in Wartime

By Jan Gordon

London

In the midst of international tragedy, to stand aloof for a moment and calculate what good may eventually come from it may seem traitorous. In the middle of an earthquake, when palaces are tumbling to bits about one's ears, one does not stop to reflect that it may lead to better housing conditions for the poor. So, too, in the present catastrophe, when civilization itself almost seems trembling on the brink, it may seem a little cold-blooded to take stock of the fact that when—I say deliberately "when," for that expresses my faith—civilization has at last emerged without irreparable injury, we may find a heightened sense of its immediate values.

The reason, of course, is that things never seem so valuable as when one may be deprived of them. In England, at all events, the present struggle started with so violent an apparent slamming of the lid down on all cultural interests that culture at once rose up in instinctive revolt. We had a sharp momentary vision of what life would be without music, drama, or the plastic arts, and this brought clearly to the consciousness of some of us that hitherto we have taken much of their benefits for granted.

* * *

Apart from a few tentative scratchings in the line of children's education we have allowed the arts to drift away from the people, and are now beginning to understand that if we are to recover fully something a bit more general and constructive will have to be done about it. In England such ideas need time to catch on, but once seriously started, they have a way of acquiring momentum.

A straw, not perhaps a very serious one, is the opening, at the Royal Academy United Artists Show, of a voting for the favorite picture. General choice hardened on four favorites which ran close for the first place, a nude, a popular actor, a hospital nurse, and a romantic decorative landscape. It will be perceived that the choices were not fundamentally aesthetic, but nevertheless, all the pictures were well painted and strongly realistic. It has been announced that the nude, "The Golden Girl," by Dame Laura Knight, R. A., has beaten the actor, "Ernest Thesiger," by Alexander Christie, by a single vote. Comparing these with the critics' selections, "The Golden Girl" was mentioned by several critics, while "Sister Fry," by A. R. Thompson, A. R. A., which won only fourth place, was generally esteemed by the whole critical faculty. But, on the whole, the voting does indicate, I feel, a certain advance in the normal level of British taste.

* * *

Rather more serious is the possibility of extended effort offered to the Institute of Adult Education by the legacy of the founder of the famous Pilgrim Trust. Plans now envisage some 30 or more exhibitions a year in towns unprovided with art galleries. This will entail more than appears on the surface, since in order to keep up a supply of suitably important loans something like a register of picture collectors will have to be made. Indeed few realize that the drain on generous picture owners may become quite severe, and if the borrowings are not tactfully spread over as large a number as possible the sources may be dried up. Already one or two owners of markedly characteristic masterpieces by well-known contemporary artists are beginning to complain that no sooner is a picture back from one exhibition that it is urgently desired for another, and all the owners are left with is the empty space on the wall.

The exhibition of "Art for the People" which was staged at the City Literary Institute, and was so great a success, was subsequently moved, almost en bloc, to the Branch Library in the Outer London district of Leyton in Epping Forest. Here again the popular attendances have been surprising. Leyton, of course, lies a little beyond the crowded East End, which, largely cosmopolitan in character, has been educated by the Whitechapel Art Gallery. Nevertheless the result has exceeded all expectations and the evening lectures by critics are being given to packed audiences.

At the Whitechapel Art Gallery itself is a brilliant collection of travel posters by Gregory Brown.

The head of the City Literary Institute, Mr. Williams, is known as the originator of successful ideas in the educational world. He has followed up the "Art for the People" exhibition by an exhibition of "Practising Artists." A collection of some 60 pictures and pieces of sculpture by artists of the widest range, from R. A's to constructivists and surrealists, has been hung. But what makes this show distinctive is that every Tuesday and Thursday evening artists will demonstrate in public their methods. Charles Wheeler, A. R. A., will model a head, Fleetwood Walker, R. O. I., will paint a portrait, Leigh-Pemberton, R. O. I., will paint a subject picture, Alan Durst, L. G., will draw sculptural designs, and the present writer will illustrate sketching methods for the traveler. At the same center during the exhibition popular concerts for office workers will be held daily at 1:15 p. m., and 5:15 p. m.

These are not the only activities stimulated in art circles by the war, so we can clearly see signs of stimulated vitality, instead of what so many people seemed to expect, a weak submission in the face of apparently more pressing needs. If the movement continues to develop with anything like the energy of its start the hopeful attitude outlined at the beginning of this article may find some measure of justification.

'American Taste in Art'

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The "American Taste in Art" exhibition at the Art Alliance, juried by Philadelphia businessmen, and recruited from the country at large, is an effort on the part of an art institution to solve the problem of sales apathy on the part of the public.

Behind the show is the argument: if persons with money find nothing they covet in artist-juried exhibitions, where do their tastes lie? What do they consider art? To what do they object? And it has been with a tacit recognition that the future of art in this country lies in the hands of the business and professional strata that the Art Alliance turned for the answers to nine men, a majority presidents of corporations.

In its effort to smoke out pure lay taste, the Art Alliance recruited its jury from men without direct or indirect interest in or knowledge of art. Yet the exhibition, with 167 paintings culled from more than 1,200 submitted by artists in 27 states, differs little from the average major American art salon.

* * *

Innocent of art politics and of leading names, the businessmen had no compunction in firing first-rank painters. But they were no less hard on the hundreds of inferior artists whose work finds similar rejection from full-fledged art juries.

There are few slapdash pictures in the "American Taste in Art" show. There are, however, many so-so portraits hung—perhaps with malice aforethought—in one long, monotonous row. But when it comes to prize giving, taste ran to Leon Kroll's "Anne in Blue" for first award of $200; while the second, of $100, goes to Everett Shinn for a troupe of dancers, "White Ballet."

Sunny landscape, cloudy skies, haystacks, fishing shacks, ocean waves (Frederick Waugh won honorable mention for "Down Gloucester Way") and rural scenes in general (Daniel Garber's "Uplands, November" was another mention canvas), ballet dancers, over-mantel still-lifes and figure compositions of story-telling flavor predominate.

* * *

But just as you think you know what the businessman likes, he brings you up with a start before such concoctions as James Guy's surrealistic fantasia, "Discovery of Hands," Frederick Haucke's intense color organization. "Sunset," tinged both with surrealism and the abstract; Nura's playful nude fairytale babies titled "Lightning," or Buk Ulreich's heavy, flowing-tailed steeds against a vivid yellow background.

Nor is the business eye blind to the lure of pigments Jon Corbino's "Potato Pickers" is a fine color orchestration using figures, potatoes, and background hills merely as springboard for organization.

Contrasts abound, the Corbino counterpoint being at an opposite pole from H. C. Robertson's (Dallas, Texas) "Cotton Pickers," purely literal and illustrative in handling. And again, Alison Mason Kingsbury's simple statement of fact, a snow fence landscape, teams as opposite with Elliot Orr's sensitive color crustation, a bar interior, titled "Outcasts."

Then, to mystify the visitor completely, business taste runs all the way from Herbert Barnett's rough-hewn close-up of girl and cloak, "The Silver Cape," to the fragile charm of John Carroll's little white girl, "Lilies of the Valley."

If it is at all possible to generalize on the businessman's choice, one might point out to painters who yearn for sales that the abstract is barred. Not one such survived the jury's action. The bizarre, although admitted, is not favored, but more or less realistic subject matter is acceptable, whether treated broadly with sketch technique or summed up in painstakingly accurate detail. The businessman is not averse to art experiment, but he turns thumbs down on slovenly painting.

Paradox of Education

By Harold Hobson

London

It is odd that the English film director who seems to know most about the working classes should have been educated at what is credibly supposed to be the oldest of British public schools. Mr. Carol Reed, who is responsible for "The Stars Look Down," hails from King's School, Canterbury.

King's School, the Tercanbury of Mr. Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," and the scene of Sir Hugh Walpole's "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill," probably does not aspire to be ranked with Eton or Charterhouse; nevertheless, dominated by the spire of one of the most famous of cathedrals, with lawns and quadrangles along which ecclesiastically gowned figures flit silently to and fro, to the pealing, joyous, mournful accompaniment of church bells, it would seem to afford insight into the lore of storied windows, richly dight, or into the quarrel, of much account in its day, of proud archbishop and stubborn king, rather than into what the released Cockney does at the seaside, or the nature, however hot for certainty he may be, of the dusty answer that is given to the coal miner of the north.

* * *

The fact remains that in "Bank Holiday" Mr. Reed gave a more vivid and realistic picture of what the English working classes do during their annual week's escape from the slums—packing themselves into excursion trains, sucking oranges, sleeping out on the sands—than falls to the credit of any other director; and in "The Stars Look Down" he has followed this up with an equally careful and honest study of Tyneside coal mining.

"The Stars Look Down" marks a critical point in Mr. Reed's career—the point where he comes into money. I do not mean by this that Mr. Reed has suddenly, as a private individual, become wealthy.

What I mean is that "The Stars Look Down," with its reconstruction of dismal rows of pit head houses, and cages and wheels, and subterranean floods, has been made on the financial scale of a first-class feature film, whilst "Bank Holiday" and "A Girl Must Live" were the product of many brains and few pennies.

Since Lubitsch had all Hollywood at his disposal, has he made a film as witty as "The Marriage Circle"? Is not Alexander Korda's most famous picture still "The Private Life of Henry VIII," produced on a shoestring? Great wealth is a danger to a director; it causes him to concentrate on expensive nonessentials instead of on the cheap things that really matter.

* * *

Mr. Reed has survived this temptation. He has followed with absolute fidelity the grim temper of Dr. A. J. Cronin's story of the young miner who tried to save his fellow-workers from the perils of an unsafe pit, and in doing it became so domestically boring that his wife deserted him. He has shirked nothing, neither the worthlessness of the young wife (Miss Margaret Lockwood) nor the double failure of the idealistic husband (Mr. Michael Redgrave), nor the miserable end of the entombed miners when their would-be rescuers miss their way in the emboweled darkness. But he has made a film also that is alive to a daily heroism which is rarely sung, and is dignified by a quiet strength of character. He follows a rough and stony path; but it leads upwards.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra has scheduled an extended list of 17 concerts in 16 cities for a new out-of-town series next fall. The tour will open Monday, Nov. 18, in York, Pa., and close Thursday, Dec. 5, in Springfield, Mass. The two concerts that fall on Sundays, those of Nov. 24 at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Dec. 1 at Washington, D. C., will be broadcast over the Columbia network from those points. John Barbirolli will conduct during the entire tour. Two concerts are to be given in Chicago, Thursday night and Friday afternoon, Nov. 21 and 22. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Frederick Stock will be playing before the Philharmonic's regular subscription audiences at Carnegie Hall, New York, Wednesday night and Friday afternoon, Nov. 20 and 22. This exchange has been arranged in connection with the Chicago orchestra's Golden Jubilee tour celebrating the formation of the orchestra under Theodore Thomas.

Elizabethan Plays in London

By Percy Allen

London

Immediately on the outbreak of war, last autumn, all projected Shakespearean activities in London came to an abrupt end. Shakespeare lovers had to wait until February before being given any opportunity to see a play by our national dramatist. Then Mr. Donald Wolfit, a thoroughly competent Shakespearean actor, who has done good work at the Old Vic, and later at Stratford-upon-Avon—as also with his own company in the English provinces—opened a month's season at the Kingsway Theater, starring in a Shakespeare repertory which included "Hamlet," "Othello," "Much Ado," "Twelfth Night," "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Taming of the Shrew."

This was a bold venture, indeed. Mr. Wolfit is to be commended for his courage in facing, simultaneously, the difficulties of company management and production, and the playing of three or four Shakespearean leads a week, while he had also to cope with conditions created by the black-out, and by the demands of the military authorities upon the public, and upon the younger actors of today.

Mr. Wolfit is a really classical actor, gifted with good presence and sound technique, a resonant and flexible voice, with which he can make music as well as meaning of the verse. He conveys also that indefinable suggestion of ease and authority which is needed to carry conviction in the portrayal of great Shakespearean leads. His Malvolio, acted with intelligence and dignity, revealed a just comedic sense; and his Othello—the only other part in which I was able to see him—was a first-rate performance, admirably spoken, and bringing out, as well as any Othello that I remember, the basic nobility of the wronged Moor. Mr. Wolfit's leading lady, Miss Rosalinde Fuller, made a pleasing Desdemona, but was less successful in Viola.

During a talk with Mr. Wolfit, in his dressing room, after "Othello," I was interested to hear that the actor is much indebted to the advice and training given to him, years ago, by the late Mr. William Poel, who did as much as any man of his generation toward bringing about an intelligent comprehension of Shakespeare.

Other London productions of Elizabethan drama are being given or are pending. Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" is being competently played at the Rudolf Steiner Hall by a professional company which includes Mr. Marne Maitland as Mephistopheles and Mr. Peter Coke as Faustus. Mr. Robert Atkins tells me that he is trying to arrange for the production, at a West End theater, of the whole sequence of Shakespearean historical plays—another bold undertaking in existing circumstances. Mr. John Gielgud opens at the Old Vic this spring with a series of revivals, commencing with "King Lear," in which he will play the title part.

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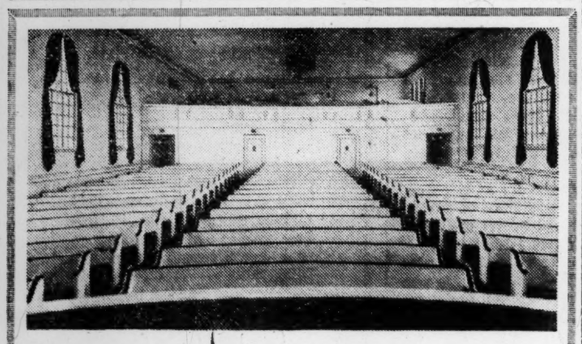

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A Child Meets Royalty

MY FIRST ENCOUNTER with royalty was strictly unconventional. It took place on the beach at Biarritz, when I was seven. That morning I had been given a franc which I spent on two huge balloons, one green, the other red. They were fine balloons, gas-filled, that tugged like wild horses at their strings as triumphantly I bore them to the shore and began running up and down, pulling them after me against the wind. The sands were deserted save for my nurse, who sat on the breakwater, sewing; and for an elderly lady whom I had often seen before, but whom I did not know. She sat, reading, on the rocks some distance away, and perhaps it was because I was looking at her that I fell. Anyhow, down I went, sprawling on my face, and away sailed my two balloons. When I had picked myself up, I stood at the water's edge, disconsolately watching the balloons sail away far out to sea. My back no doubt expressed my helplessness, for the strange lady put down her book and came to where I stood, eyes still yearning after two almost invisible spots of red and green.

* * *

"They will not come back now, your balloons," she spoke good English, but with traces of a foreign accent.

"No," I sighed. "I'm afraid they'll go all the way to America."

"Perhaps not so far. Maybe only to the Azores."

I stared openly and asked what the Azores might be. The lady seemed kind and I liked her, so I walked back with her to the rocks and sat before her on the sand, while she told me about the Azores. After a time, my new friend suggested that we go to the town and buy another balloon. The offer was tempting; but the figure of my nurse, sitting rigidly in the distance, restrained me. She would be sure to say that I must not go with a stranger. I murmured an unconvincing refusal, and for a time we talked on. More and more did I enjoy my new friend. Her fund of stories was endless, and soon my balloons were forgotten.

* * *

On the way home, my nurse asked me to whom I had been talking.

"I don't know," I said, "but she's terribly nice."

"Umph, you oughtn't to speak to strangers," she grumbled.

In spite of her admonitions, I spoke with the strange lady several times again. Then, one day, she said: "Would you not like to come and have tea with me?"

"I would," I nodded, "but my mother won't let me."

"No?" the lady smiled. "Why is that?"

With childish honesty, I replied that my mother did not allow me to go out with strangers.

"I think she will make an exception for me." She smiled, wrote a few words on a card and handed it to me. "If you will give her this, I think she will let you come on Saturday."

To my immense surprise, my mother allowed me to go. On Saturday afternoon, I was decked in a clean dress and was told to be sure to remember my curtsy because I was going to see a Queen.

"A Queen?" I could not believe it. Queens were glistening creatures, with golden crowns upon their heads. We drove out of Biarritz toward Spain, then turned into the grounds of a large villa close to the shore. There, in a big sunny room, was my friend. Forgetting all about curtsies, I ran to her crying: "Mother did let me come!"

* * *

The tea had been planned with every respect for the appetite of a little girl, and it was only in the middle of the feast that I recalled my mother's admonition about the curtsy. For a few moments, mental discomfort disturbed my eating capacity, for Mother would be sure to ask whether I had remembered. Well, it was never too late! Slipping from my chair, I made my bob.

"But what are you doing, *mon enfant*?"

I explained, and was a little puzzled at my friend's laughter.

From my point of view, the afternoon was an unqualified success. There were stories, hero and folk tales, and there were two huge balloons for me which I could take home. When, later, my mother asked whether I had remembered to curtsy, I nodded.

* * *

That was the last time I saw my friend. Not until many years later did I realize that she was Elizabeth, wife of King Charles of Rumania. The stories she used to relate to me were some of the legends and folk tales of Rumania, which she had gathered and published under her pseudonym, Carmen Sylva.

A. C.

City of Air

A city built of air, it suddenly towered
Out of the sea, whose rippling waters were
The sound of music and its towers flowered
From amber foam and mist and gossamer.
And as we stood upon the crags we saw
It rise majestic from the ebbing sea,
A city strangely beautiful and far,
A city of mirage and mystery.

Thus for a lunar instant in the light,
The parapets were shining and we seemed
To see the domes of Ind, serene and bright,
Above the laughing waters where they gleamed
Against a sky whose clouds were, fold on fold,
A canopy of crimson and of gold.

HAROLD VINAL

Color Scheme

No time of year concerns you, little moon,
Nor you, gay star, flashing your smile close by—
Though winter's whitewash covers town and field,
And autumn imitates a sunset sky.

You do not change, chameleon-like, to rose
Because of summer's warm, beguiling voice,
Nor wear the tint of crocus in the spring—
Your silver sameness is an artless choice!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

The Christian Science Monitor

BEWDLEY: *An Engraving by F. Chesham of a Water Color by Paul Sandby, R. A.*

THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY engraver, F. Chesham, deserves great credit for the way in which he has translated the beautiful luminous tones and aerial effect of Paul Sandby's original water color of Bewdley, enhancing its qualities by the ornamental framework. The result is a decorative plate of unusual charm.

The engraving is rendered in both mechanical and hand-wrought line work, which is remarkably colorful in effect; and Sandby's simple, broad washes are suggested to perfection.

It is undoubtedly the composition of a master, vibrant with light, vitality, and atmosphere in every particle of its make-up, charged with interest in every inch of the work. The ingredients of this design are poised in the balance with extreme delicacy. The style in which the ribbon and other ornament is treated, in their flat tones, is in perfect harmony with the character of the picture, thus making a homogeneous design of the plate as a whole.

Paul Sandby had a most interesting career, always closely linked with his elder brother Thomas. They were both pioneers of the British Water Colour School, and they both became foundation members of the Royal Academy. They began as topographical draftsmen in the military drawing school at the Tower of London, and as artists and teachers they early met with considerable patronage. Paul was selected to instruct the sons of King George III in drawing. He was certainly the greater artist of the two brothers, possessing a larger range in his work, which was more pictorial and poetic in character. He was also more versatile in his methods, experimenting largely in pigments and media. He is also said to be the first to introduce aquatint engraving into England. His drawings were mostly either executed in pure transparent color—often pen line and wash—or with body colors. It is in the transparent medium that his work achieves a freshness and spontaneity which is more admirable.

The Limestone Caves Of New England

NEW ENGLAND'S champion caverns are near the Twin Lakes of Salisbury (Conn.), and they were discovered by a man who went to see about a disappearing dog. The hound had chased some wild beast into a hole and did not come out again. In fact, the tradition is that the dog never came out but that the owner, in hunting for it, discovered the greatest of two or three caverns, all close together. This was in Civil War times. The Twin Lakes Caves became sufficiently attractive to make it commercially profitable for the owner of the property under which they run to erect a building and charge admission. . . .

The chief of the Twin Lakes Caves is a double-barreled limestone tunnel whose main traveled way is exactly six hundred and twelve feet long—longest in New England, and its formations are among the most marvelous and grotesque in the East. Pictures will tell their story better than many words—and a visit to this cavern, which is not now commercially controlled, is something that no cave-crawling addict should miss. This long cavern has been dubbed the Cave of the Bashful Lady, because of the shape of a stalactite - stalagmite — largest found anywhere in New England—which resembles a woman, draped in flowing robes, with her face hidden against the wall. Then there is the stone bridge, formed entirely of flowing limestone, hardened so that the thin slab will hold three or four men. . . .

A dozen or more ramifying passages lead off and around, and the novice had better unwind a ball of string when he enters, if he wishes to find his way out safely. The cave has been mapped by interested explorers—but they do not guarantee that their map is entirely correct, for the interior is a bewildering maze.

The Jack-in-the-Pulpit Cave, nearby, is very difficult to enter; its perpendicular portal is so small that a man must wedge himself in, with his feet and legs dangling, hopefully, until he has wriggled down ten or twelve feet. There a marvelous marble hall opens with a roof fifty feet above one. And in one lofty corner is an inverted stone flower of rock-flow formation resembling a giant Jack-in-the-Pulpit flower. . . .

The number of ropes and strings that run into this cavern at one entrance speak of many expeditions of careful crawlers. The six hundred and twelve-foot cave may be entered at one end and left by the other—if you know the way through.—From "Underground New England," by CLAIRE PERRY. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye.)

Overcoming a Sense of Defeatism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOCTORS AND THEOLOGIANS have been telling their audiences, for some time, that one of the most difficult problems of the world today lies in the sense of disappointment and defeatism which obtains in so many quarters. It is as if the people of the world were saying: "We have tried to make a success of living and we have, apparently, failed. What is the use of it all?"

That this problem is of no new date may be seen when we open the book of Ecclesiastes and read (2:17), "Therefore I hated life; because the work that is wrought under the sun is grievous unto me: for all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

The young people in a Sunday school class in a Christian Science church were asked recently what the Preacher meant when he said that "all is vanity"; and they replied to the effect that digging into matter never solved any problem. These young people were correct. They had been taught in Christian Science that the only true substance is Spirit; that the only intelligence is divine Mind, and that all that really exists is the reflection of Spirit, Mind, God.

The distress and disturbance so evident in the world today come in great measure from the world's misunderstanding of what its real need is. Time and time again men have turned to material things for satisfaction, and always in vain. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, asks pertinently in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17), "Who of the world's lovers ever found her true?"

But how shall we start to remedy the state of things which seems to obtain at present in the world? Many persons are actually involved in warfare of the fiercest kind, while others, in more favored countries, look on with apprehension and fear. They are asking themselves how they can end this warfare and regain peace for the world.

Mrs. Eddy, referring to the final summing up of the Preacher, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 340): "This text in the book of Ecclesiastes conveys the Christian Science thought, especially when the word *duty*, which is not in the original, is omitted: 'Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep His commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.' In other words: Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: love God and keep His commandments: for this is the whole of man in His image and likeness. Divine Love is infinite. Therefore all that really exists is in and of God, and manifests His love."

The remedy for the evil in the world lies, therefore, in the thinking of each individual. We cannot help to bring peace to the world unless we are at peace ourselves. Christian Science teaches that there can be no peace for us until we gain some understanding of the fact that evil is unreal. As long as evil is believed to be a reality, men will feel themselves bound to fight it as such. But as soon as they begin to see that it is not real and has no actual power, they will cease ascribing power to it, and destroy it by knowing its nothingness.

It does not always seem easy to know that error, or evil, is nothing. Men are tempted to believe that evil has the power it claims in every department of daily living. But they will find that as they conquer the temptation to believe in the smaller manifestations of evil, they will have power to destroy what mortal mind calls the greater evils incidental to human experience.

It is the steadfast holding to the fact of God's allness which brings us out of the pit of sorrowful and painful experience. We can never heal the sore heart of the world by believing that the pain and cruelty of mortal mind's bestowing are sent from God and so are inevitable. Many testimonies are being given every Wednesday evening in Christian Science churches throughout the world, and many can be read in the weekly and monthly Christian Science periodicals, of those who have found safety under the most dangerous circumstances. These persons, by affirming the truth of being in the face of almost overwhelming evidence to the contrary, have been enabled to gain victories over sin, disease, and death, and to see the false evidence of mortal thought give way before the power of Truth.

There is no need for men to fall into the apathy of despair when they contemplate the appalling conditions which war brings. There is need for them to put on the armor of Truth and go forth to destroy the foe which would corrupt their thinking and blind them to the vision of the Christ. This warfare is not physical, even though some of these warriors for righteousness may, by the exigencies of the times, find themselves on some material field of battle. Wherever they are, their work is essentially the same. It is to know that God, good, is the only power, and that evil, for all its pretensions, is powerless because unreal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"UNREALITY"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

At overvinde Trangen til at give op

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

LÆGER OG TEOLOGER har i den senere Tid stadig fortalt deres Tilhørere, at et af vore Dages vanskeligste Verdensproblemer ligger i den Følelse af Skuffelse og Trang til at give op, som hersker saa mange Steder. Det er, som om al Verdens Mennesker sagde: "Vi har forsøgt at faa det bedste ud af Livet, men det er aabenbart slaaet fejl. Hvad nytter det altsammen?"

At dette Problem ikke er af nyere Dato, vil vise sig, naar vi aabner Prædikerens Bog og læser (2:17): "Da blev jeg led ved Livet, thi ilde tyktes mig det, som sker under Solen; thi det er alt sammen Tomhed og Jag efter Vind."

Eleverne i en Søndagsskoleklasse i en Kristen Videnskabs Kirke blev for nylig spurgt, hvad Prædikeren mente med Ordene "det er alt sammen Tomhed;" og Svaret lød i Retning af, at man aldrig kunde løse et Problem ved at grave i Materien. Disse unge Mennesker havde Ret. De havde lært i Kristen Videnskab, at den eneste sande Substans er Aand; at den eneste Intelligens er guddommeligt Sind, og at alt, hvad der virkeligt er til, er Genspejlingen af Aand, Sind, Gud.

Nøden og Forvirringen, der for Øjeblikket træder saa stærkt frem i Verden, udgaar for en stor Del fra Verdens Mangel paa Forstaaelse af, hvad den virkelig trænger til. Atter og atter har Mennesker søgt Lykken i materielle Ting, og altid forgæves. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, spørger saa træffende i sit *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (S. 17): "Hvem af Verdens Elskere fandt hende nogen Sinde tro?"

Men hvordan skal vi begynde at raade Bod paa den Tingenes Tilstand, som synes at herske i Verden af i Dag? Mange Mennesker er i Virkeligheden indviklet i Krig af den vildeste Art, medens andre i mere begunstigede Lande ser til med Ængstelse og Frygt De spørger sig selv, hvordan de vil kunne gøre en Ende paa denne Krig og genoprette Freden i Verden.

Mrs. Eddy taler om Prædikerens endelige Konklusion og siger i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 340): "Følgende Ord i Prædikerens Bog stemmer overens med Kristen Videnskabs Tanke, især naar man udelader Ordet *Pligt*, som ikke findes i Originalskriftet: 'Enden paa Sagen, naar alt er hørt, er: Frygt Gud og hold hans Bud: for dette er Menneskets hele Pligt' [delvis efter eng. Bibel]. Med andre Ord: Enden paa Sagen, naar alt er hørt, er: Elsk Gud og hold Hans Bud: for dette er hele Mennesket i Hans Billede og Lignelse. Guddommelig Kærlighed er uendelig. Alt, hvad der virkelig er til, er derfor i og af Gud og aabenbarer Hans Kærlighed."

Lægemidlet mod det onde i Verden ligger derfor i hvert enkelt Menneskes Tænkning. Vi kan aldrig hjælpe med at bringe Fred til Verden, medmindre vi har Fred i os selv. Kristen Videnskab lærer, at vi aldrig kan finde Fred, førend vi opnaar nogen Forstaaelse af den Sandhed, at det onde er uvirkeligt. Saa længe Mennesker tror, det onde er en Virkelighed, vil de føle sig tvunget til at bekæmpe det som saadan. Men saa snart de begynder at indse, at det ikke er virkeligt, og heller ikke har nogen virkelig Magt, vil de høre op med at regne det som en Magt, og tilintetgøre det ved at erkende dets Intethed.

Ikke altid forekommer det let at erkende, at Vildfarelse eller det onde ikke er noget. Mennesker fristes til at tro, at det onde har den Magt, det gør Krav paa i hver en Fase af det daglige Liv. Men de vil se, hvorledes de ved at overvinde Fristelsen til at tro paa de mindre Manifestationer af det onde, vil faa Kraft til at tilintetgøre, hvad det dødelige Sind kalder de større onde Ting, som Mennesker kan komme ud for.

Hvis vi holder urokkelig fast ved Sandheden om Guds Althed, vil dette føre os op af Sorgens og Smertens Afgrund. Vi vil aldrig kunne helbrede Verdens saarede Hjerte ved at tro, at den Smerte og Grusomhed, som det dødelige Sind skænker os, er sendt fra Gud og saaledes er uundgaaelige. Mange Vidnesbyrd gives hver Onsdag Aften i Kristen Videnskabs Kirker Verden over, og mange kan læses i Kristen Videnskabs ugentlige eller maanedlige Tidsskrifter, fra Mennesker, som har fundet sikker Tilflugt under de farligste Forhold. Det er lykkedes disse Mennesker ved at bekræfte Sandheden om Tilværelsen lige over for et næsten overvældende Vidnesbyrd om det modsatte at vinde Sejr over Synd, Sygdom og Død og se den dødelige Tankes falske Vidnesbyrd vige for Sandhedens Kraft.

Mennesker behøver ikke at falde hen i Modløshedens Apati, ved Tanken paa de forfærdelige Tilstande, som Krigen fører med sig. Der er Grund for dem til at iføre sig Sandhedens Panser og gaa frem og tilintetgøre Fjenden, som forsøger at fordærve deres Tænkning og gøre dem blinde for Kristus-Visionen. Denne Kamp er ikke fysisk, om end nogle af dem, der kæmper for Retfærdighedens Sag, maaske, fordi Tiden kræver det, kan findes paa en eller anden materiel Krigsskueplads. Men hvor de end er, deres Arbejde er i Hovedsagen det samme. Det bestaar i at erkende, at Gud, det gode, er den eneste Magt, og at det onde trods alle sine Krav er magtesløst, fordi det er uvirkeligt.

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Evening Promenade in Copenhagen

STRØGET IS THE shopping centre *par excellence* of Copenhagen. It is not one street at all, but five, which run in a rather shaky straight line from the City Hall Square, Raadhuspladsen, to Kongens Nytorv—the King's New Market. It is Bond Street, Regent Street, and Oxford Street all at once, with a smattering of Piccadilly and a dash of Shaftesbury Avenue. It is full the whole day long, and crammed to overflowing from about five o'clock onwards, when work is over and everybody who wants entertainment goes and strolls along it to have a good look at the shops and at all the other people. As we came into it we could hear, louder than the traffic or the wind, the steady, shuffling sound, like a nation on the march, which meant that Copenhagen was taking its evening amusement.

The shops mostly shut at half-past five, but nobody minds that. The windows are lit up, and there are clothes and silver and furniture and books to look at and discuss. Best of all, there are all the people coming in the opposite direction, so slowly that there is good time to take in every detail of their appearance.

I thought when we first came over here that I was beginning to imagine things. . . . Everybody seemed to be looking at me. We soon discovered, however, that I was quite right. Everybody was looking at me. Everybody looks at everybody: it is one of the chief national pastimes. In a tram one can see all the people sitting on one side study all the people sitting on the other, slowly and carefully, beginning at the shoes and working thoughtfully up to the top of the hat. I perhaps came in for a little extra attention, because my things were not bought in Denmark, and out of the tourist season the appraisers are not prepared to see garments they cannot account for; but nobody is let off. As for the evening stroll along Strøget, it ranks more or less as a mannequin show, and I often wish I could hear what the people are saying as they watch one another go by. . . .

One of the pleasantest surprises in Copenhagen is that in the midst of the grandeurs of Kongens Nytorv one suddenly comes upon the harbour. No view of the Thames or the Seine can possibly be compared with this unexpected stretch of water in the middle of the city; it is more as if one stepped from Hyde Park Corner straight on to the seafront of a tiny fishing village. Nyhavn is lined with seventeenth and eighteenth century houses of delicate pinks and ochres, leaning up against each other . . . and looking just as they must have looked when Hans Christian Andersen had his lodgings in one of them, and long before that as well. A branch of the harbour comes up between them, canal-shaped, low enough for the decks of the small ships that use it to be level with the quays. There are always sailors about.—MONICA REDLICH, in "Danish Delight." (London: Duckworth.)

Ambition

I shall have a house,
A very little house with red
hollyhocks at the door,
White china on the table
And a green rug on the floor,
A canary singing gaily,
Geraniums pink and white,
And six fiery glow-worms
To light my path at night.

HILDA CONKLING

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1940

Ring of Axes, Crash of Timber and Whine of Saws Echo in Hurricane Areas

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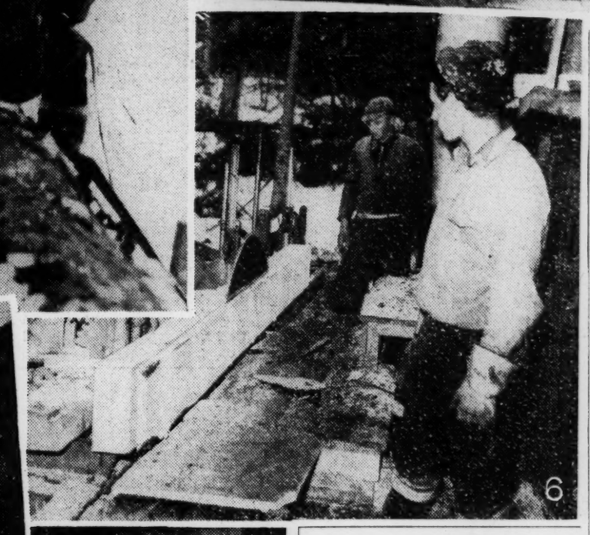


6

7 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

8

9

By a Staff Photographer

Lumbering Takes On a New Aspect in New England Forests

(1) Loading logs onto a bobsled back at the source of supply for transport to the mill. (2) Teamster Murray Mosher in command of Nigger and Chubb en route back to camp with a load. (3) Cook's-eye view of the lumber mill (steam) operated by C. H. Nutting, mill boss. (4) Just before the whistle blows—a bunkhouse scene. (5) Mrs. Willis Graham, "chief cook because I'm biggest," and her assistant officiate over an old-style wood stove. (6) This is the way a saw makes planks, sawdust and slabs out of timber. (7) Closeup of Nigger and Chubb, hardest workers in camp. (8) Lumber on the way out. (9) Georgie Graham, son of the boss woodsman, thinks "Jiggs" is the best natured cat in the whole world.

Crews Tackle Hurricane Logs In Deep Woods

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STODDARD, N. H., April 6—"Yes sir, Mr. Man, I'm a-tellin' you the Government done a nice piece a business buying up hurricane wood, but it's going to take real lumbermen and lots of Yankee grit to tackle the down timber that's back in the hills and do it profitable."

That's what Slim Robinson, a Down-easter from the Maine potato country had to say when it became known there was a steam sawmill going in somewhere back of Shedd Hill Road. Slim was addressing an informal gathering of townspeople around the stove in Stewart's store. Selectman Joshua Livingston had taken his eye off the cribbage board long enough to observe, "The Government ain't going to lose any money on the logs it bought."

Somehow or other the word has got around that lumber is cheap with the result that all through rural New England, farmers are putting up new barns, silos, ells on their houses, and otherwise engaging in new construction. It seems the Navy needs some wooden ships again, too, and now that this mill and others like it have actually "gone in," lumber is flowing by sledge, tractor and truck at the rate of thousands of feet a day to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth and lumber yards throughout the State.

Timber for the Navy

"Somewhere we've got to find 1,500 pieces that will make heavy 10 by 10 timbers 22 feet long for the Navy," H. Willis Graham, boss of the lumbermen, said after we finally managed to trek into the Stoddard camp. It wasn't an easy walk, for even in the Mount Monadnock region here, there's five to six feet of snow in the woods, and drifts that go on up higher. The road we traveled was a real roller-coaster with high hummocks and deep depressions every 15 feet or so. It was softening in anticipation of the thaw that's just begun, all of which made the footwork even more difficult.

The reporter was weary and the rotund photographer was saying things about the kind of roads lumberjacks build, when we finally reached the mill site. Yet teamsters, woodmen, mill hands, and the cooks all thought it was a Jim Dandy trail.

"That's best road we never built," said Murray Mosher, French-Canadian teamster whose profile is a dead-ringer for Spencer Tracy. "They call it about one miles," he added when asked how far in it was from the foot of Shedd Hill. "Guess you don't walk much in the woods, no?"

Where Steak Is Steak

After a homespun lumber camp dinner, the cook slicing extra steaks for us from the side of beef parked outside in a snowbank, we adjourned to the bunkhouse where ingenuity in the matter of turning odds and ends into serviceable if not too uncomfortable articles, was everywhere apparent. A wood fire was roaring in an old style iron stove. Above it hung heavy boots, mittens, mackinaws. Two tiers of bunks had wooden slats for springs but the mattresses would never have satisfied a tired office worker. Murray and young George Graham, the boss's son, went to work on a picture puzzle that's taken the odd minutes of two days already. Jiggs, the camp cat, was interested too.

Later we followed the woods gang back to where axes, saws and shovels were in use to get out the logs. Each tree whether down or up furnished a separate problem, and it seemed as though the stoutest logs were the ones the lumbermen had to dig for.

Sometimes Stumps Horses

Once a log was free it was an easy matter to hitch a chain around the butt and aided by one horsepower, drag it up a slight incline from which it was rolled down onto sledges for transporting to the mill. Despite our modern age of motors it was easy to see why Old Dobbin will always prove most satisfactory, way back where lumber begins.

When a tractor can't get its feet in, then time-consuming tricks must be resorted to. Motors just won't respond with any added energy the way Nigger and Chubb do to "Gee up a little more there," or "Come here to me now, come together."

There are times though, when even a horse can't tackle New Hampshire drifts. For example, last week after a tough storm that was rain in southern New England and a regular blizzard in Maine and New Hampshire. "The horses had to be fed," Mr. Graham explained, "so one of the drivers and me, we walked down to the village, strapped a bale of hay apiece on our backs and lugged it back." It's a good story anway, and quite obviously lumbering isn't any life for city softies.

The mill itself is going full blast, turning out some 10,000 feet of lumber daily, cutting its own fuel as it goes along, the trimmings and bark slabs traveling from the blade down a shute to the boiler room. A perspiring fireman, the sleeves of his woolen undershirt rolled up, alternately piling and loading the firebox, one eye on the water gauge, the other on the steam, had time only to smile at our camera and clothes. City folks don't get in the woods that far very often. In fact the latest newspaper we saw around was a week old copy of the Franklin Gazette, a lumberman brought back last week end.

One Stick Like Old Days

Out on the skids logs were rolling down and we recognized parts of one forest giant Mr. Graham had said would probably yield 1,300 feet of lumber.

"That's a lot of wood," admitted C. H. Nutting, the mill boss, "but I've seen stands where trees like that were common mill fodder."

We were somewhat saddened to see such fine trees reduced to lumber, but full of admiration for the teamwork and ingenuity involved in the process. A steam mill such as this requires considerable water and a natural spring bubbled up beneath the snow about 100 feet away. The engine that changed the steam into mechanical power and made the saws buzz, worked as quietly and efficiently as anyone could ask. It seemed no time at all before each log that landed on the skids had its turn on the traveling table and came out—6x6's, 4x4's, planks, boards, sawdust and slabs.

Though less than a month has passed since the mill went in, the sawdust mounds are like miniature mountains and a fire that burns continuously disposes of the extra slabs. How nicely they would burn in a city fireplace, but how useless up there. Useless that is, until after the spring thaw when slabs and sawdust form ready raw materials with which to build an improved wood road out to civilization.

Any day now the tractor driver who snakes out the rough lumber as far as Shedd Hill Road, is going to come back and report the thaw has ruined the temporary sled route and it's time to "hole in" until after the snow has completely gone and things begin to dry up. Then they'll burn no more slabs until the road is built and the movement of supplies and lumber starts once more over one of those newly blazed old paths so familiarly known in New England as "the woods road."

Sharp Division On Labor Act Is Found in State

Business and labor in Massachusetts divided sharply today on modification of the National Labor Relations Act as proposed at Washington by the special House investigation committee headed by Representative Howard W. Smith, (D) of Virginia.

Inquiry in Boston shows that both wings of the labor movement have put aside their feud in uniting on militant defense of the Act against the Smith amendments, while on the other hand the organized industry of Massachusetts deems the amendments "eminently fair."

To obtain an authoritative review of the sentiment of the industry and labor of this State, brief statements were invited on the Smith amendments from the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; from Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and from Hugh Lyons, New England Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Their comments follow:

Associated Industries of Massachusetts:

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts is in accord with the aim of the National Labor Relations Act to bring about industrial peace.

But it is opposed to the way the Act has been administered. The Smith Committee has disclosed shocking prejudice and unfairness on the part of the Board which has ignored in some of its interpretations the manifest will of Congress. It has used coercion to bring about settlements often unfair and contrary to the wishes of a majority of the employees.

It is the belief that the amendments offered by the Smith Committee are eminently fair and do not in any way weaken the rights of employees. But the political situation in Washington appears to make difficult the adoption of these amendments.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Since the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act in 1935, its opponents have been hard at work devising ways and means of killing the law or rendering it ineffective.

Obviously, the changes proposed in the so-called Smith amendments are designed to wreck the law. A careful analysis of the amendments forces a conclusion that they were drawn to promote private detective agencies which Senator La Follette has so conclusively proved have deprived workers of their right to join unions and bargain collectively, and also as an attempt to prevent unionization and collective bargaining.

If proponents of the Smith amendments were sincere—and were not trying to re-design a good labor law to actually be used to prevent collective bargaining—they would have simply recommended that the National Labor Relations Act be repealed. It would be better for Labor than to have an Act which would include the so-called Smith amendments.

Hugh Lyons, New England director of the C. I. O.: The proposals for amendments of the Wagner Act contained in the Smith Committee majority's report seem to me but a thinly veiled attempt by Congressional reactionaries to emasculate by apparently innocent technical changes the entire spirit of the law.

The effort of the majority members of the Committee to eliminate the statement regarding the United States policy "to encourage collective bargaining" when taken together with what the majority defined to be collective bargaining clearly reveals the reactionary design to destroy not alone the act but every vestige of progress made by labor in the last seven years.

The separation of the Board's various functions into different departments is in direct contradiction to the long established practice with regard to government agencies established under administrative statutes.

The adoption of the proposed amendments would encourage labor disputes and strikes and thereby defeat the very purpose for which the Act itself was enacted.

School Budget Is Increased By $113,336

The Boston School Committee last night received for approval a preliminary school budget of $15,855,939. This is an increase of $113,336 over the approved 1939 budget and $220,710 over the actual expenditures last year.

Urging members of the Committee to proceed cautiously in approving the budget, Alexander M. Sullivan, Business Manager, who submitted the figures, reminded them of the present financial plight of the city and the estimated lower tax revenue.

"In my opinion," Mr. Sullivan said, "It would be unwise for the School Committee to take any action in connection with new proposals involving substantial additional expenditures without a thorough check of the effects of such costs on the amount of money to be raised by taxation in 1940 compared with 1939."

Answering questions from Chairman Joseph C. White and Committeeman Clement A. Norton as to how the budget might be reduced to near last year's figure Mr. Sullivan said:

"This could be achieved by conservatism in the matter of replacing teachers who resign or retire, by confining the appointment of necessary replacements to teachers in lower salary brackets, and by using temporary teachers."

Old Colony Is to Continue For One Year

Operation of the Old Colony Division of the New Haven Railroad for at least a year seemed assured today following release by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill of a letter from insurance companies holding controlling interest in the railroad expressing their willingness that the branch be operated for a 12 months' "test period."

Fourteen companies hold $72,000,000 worth of New Haven bonds and the agreement was signed in behalf of the companies by a committee of three, headed by President Guy W. Cox of the John Hancock Insurance Company.

The letter said the firms were "entirely willing that the reorganization of the New Haven Railroad shall provide for the operation by the New Haven of the Old Colony for a period not exceeding one year, so that it may be operated so as to furnish satisfactory service for the area in which it is located, either in a manner that will enable the Old Colony to be self-supporting, or at a cost which the New Haven Railroad can properly assume."

A petition by the New Haven's trustees asking permission to abandon the Old Colony is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The letter was the result of a conference of insurance representatives called last Feb. 27 by Governor Saltonstall.

Cabbie Gets Quick Action by Police

The old fashioned game of "hare and hounds" was played in a modern manner over downtown Boston streets today. Here's how:

A. Jerome MacDonald of Jamaica Plain left his taxicab in front of a Washington Street grill for a bite to eat. As he looked up from his table he saw his cab moving away and shouting to a newsboy to report his car stolen, Mr. MacDonald ran to another cab and gave pursuit.

So close did he hang to the rear of his own cab that the driver grew suspicious and abandoned the car in South Boston. The Cabbie then started his own cab back to Washington Street.

Reports of the stolen car had been broadcast to all police cruisers. Alert officers picked up the MacDonald car on Essex Street; other cars joined the chase until 10 cars were involved. They finally cornered the bewildered Mr. MacDonald and asked for his identification—and everybody had a good laugh.

World Peace Union Is Urged

Some sort of world federation for peace was recommended today in an interview before the all-day Institute on War and Peace conducted by the Greater Boston Peace Council, composed of 29 local organizations, by the Council's President, the Rev. George Lyman Paine, Chaplain of Sailors' Haven in Charlestown.

The Rev. Mr. Paine declared that people's attitude toward peace is all-important in establishing peace. "To have peace," he explained, "we must know peace is coming and that it can be permanently established."

Is Clarence Streit's "Union Now" on the right track? "Basically," the Rev. Mr. Paine admitted, "although we would probably have to change the detail.

"Good will, fair play, justice, and prayer between the different nations," he said, "are more important than an international armed force, which might lead to possible violence."

Briefly, the Rev. Mr. Paine would cut off economic incentives to war, show people war's evils, and how one war but sets the stage for another, never proves anything. The Rev. Mr. Paine, specifically, would bar warring nations from access to world markets, both for raw materials they need, and for goods they want to sell.

While the great majority of Americans are interested in keeping out of the war, the Rev Mr. Paine would have them realize that "we must give up some of our sovereignty if we would establish lasting peace."

In his world federation, he would see an "international tribunal established, which will help to establish this Government on a fair economic and political basis."

Among today's speakers were the Rev. Walton E. Cole of the Unitarian Church of Toledo, Ohio, and Nathaniel Mills, Chairman of the Massachusetts Youth Council.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood. With Joan Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Vincent Price and Nan Grey. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Flying Deuces," with Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. 2:10, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Virgil in the Night." 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye, Richard Green, Fred MacMurray and Brenda Joyce. Also "The Saint's Double Trouble."

Fine Arts—
"The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40 9:40. Also "Donald's Penguin." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Sunday only: Rudyard Kipling's "Elephant Boy," starring Sabu. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. And Donald's Penguin." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Radio—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 9:55. "Information Please. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Courageous Dr. Christian." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"The Grapes of Wrath," featuring Henry Fonda. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Brodaway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William and Joan Perry. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:15. Also "Boots and Saddles," with Gene Autry and Judith Allen. 12:10, 4:05, 8. Stage: Jimmy Shields, Helen Denizon, Medley & Duprey, 2 Zephyrs and Four Ambassadorettes. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please." "Bowling Skill." "Screen Snapshots." "Fashions for Travel. Dude Ranch and Beach." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"I Take This Woman." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Man From Dakota." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
"Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"Werwolf of London," with Henry Hull and Valarie Hobson. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9. Also "Forgotten Girls," with Louise Platt and Donald Woods. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

Tremont—
"We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni and Jane Bryan. Also "The Great Waltz," with Fernand Gravet. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Remember"? with Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin.

Telepix—
"Information Please"; "Venezuela"; a Walter Catlett musical; an Airline Hostess' Training & Routine; For Hunting; New Jobs; cartoons; and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

University—
Nelson Eddy in "Balalaika." 2:50, 6:05, 9:35. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Margaret Sullavan in "Shop Around the Corner." 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 4:40, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Little Old New York," with Richard Greene and Alice Faye. 1, 4:30, 8:10. Also "Doctor Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Tosca," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Dusolina Giannini, Irra Petina, Charles Kullman, John Brownlee, Alessio De Paolis, Norman Cordon, Gennaro Papi, conductor. 8.

Dance

Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street—
An evening of ballet, presented by the Boston Dance Council. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert in the Tapestry Gallery. Early music for strings. The New England String Quartet, Henry Kramer, violin; Frank MacDonald, violin; Harry Welcome, viola; Clark Putnam, cello. 2:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Arthur Le Blanc, violinist. Sanford Schlussel, accompanist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist; Mrs. Mary Pumphrey Tower, accompanist. 2.

Weather Predictions

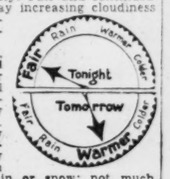
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer. Moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; cloudy tomorrow with slowly rising temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy today and tomorrow with occasional light rain or snow; not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fair today with fresh to strong northwest winds.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	33	New Orleans	68	67
Chicago	33	32	New York	36	33
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	43	42
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	37	36
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	32	31
Los Angeles	51	51	San Francisco	53	52
Miami	70	65	Washington	37	36
Minneapolis	30	30			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 6.
B—Minimum, April 5.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:37 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet
Sunday, 10:58 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet
Sunday, 11:15 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet
Monday, 11:36 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:45 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:46 p. m.

Debaters Scan Federal Rail Ownership

Two hundred enthusiastic High School students debated last night at Boston University on the question of federal ownership of the railroads. The students were members of the National Forensic League and they were engaged in determining which New England teams will be represented at the National Tournament to be held at Terre Haute April 29 to May 3. The run-off debates will continue today. In addition to team debates today there will be single competition in various categories.

Yesterday afternoon two girls from William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., ended an 1100-mile tour by debating with two members of the Boston University Debating Team before members of the High School delegations.

The winning schools last night, which will compete in the finals today, are: Concord, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Portland, Maine; Braintree, Mass.; Traip Academy, Kittery, Maine, and Fall River, Mass., High Schools.

Clark Reinstated On Groton Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GROTON, Mass., April 6—That it pays to go straight was evidenced here today when Eliot P. Clark, who previously had served 15 months in the Concord Reformatory for a burglarly committed in 1929, was reinstated to the local police force after the Governor's Council had granted him a full pardon.

Officer Clark resigned last month from the force when it was learned that a State law prohibited persons convicted of a felony from serving on Massachusetts police forces.

The Board of Selectmen of Groton have voted unanimously to reinstate Mr. Clark and announced that notice of the reinstatement had been mailed to him.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, April 7

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 7

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, April 8

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

INVITATION TO AN INNOVATION

"Guest" Chefs from foreign countries will present their famous foods at the Maison Lafayette each week, in addition to our usual cuisine.

Week of April 8—Sheik Shams Uddin, of Calcutta, India.
Week of April 15—Chef Edmond Dewynet, of Liege, Belgium

Table d'hote from $1.25 also a la carte service.

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They Showed How It Was Done

Audrey Adams (left), Madeline Parrott (right), students at William Jewell College of Liberty, Missouri. They debated before more than 200 high school students in the New England Division of the National Forensic League.

Decision Foreseen Clogging Vote on Party Committeemen

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Even if the Supreme Judicial Court should hand down an immediate decision declaring unconstitutional the challenged redistricting of the 40 Senatorial districts, the April 30 Presidential primaries selection of members of the Republican and Democratic State Committees will be held on the basis of the new districts.

Frederie W. Cook, Massachusetts' carnation-wearing Secretary of State, whose 21 years service has made him almost as much a State House fixture as the golden dome, some time ago started printing the April 30 ballots, a long and tedious task. He explained that even if the decision on the redistricting upheld the contention of Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, that the redistricting constituted an illegal "gerrymander," the April 30 polling would have to be held on the basis of the present districts, because there is insufficient time remaining to complete a new ballot-printing job prior to the primaries.

However, it is hardly expected the Court will hand down a decision prior to the April 30 primaries. Mr. Dever in defending himself before the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday against a charge of laxity in failing to file his challenge on the redistricting Act earlier than seven months after the Legislature passed the Act, claimed a decision rendered after April 30 would not invalidate the results of the primaries based on the challenged districts.

Mr. Cook, talking on the possibility of a Dever-favoring decision prior to April 30, claimed that the only effect on those primaries would be the possibility of subsequent court action to prevent the Secretary of State from certifying the election of State Committeemen, the only persons in the April 30 primaries running on the basis of the challenged Senatorial districts.

Careful of Desk Top

The Beacon Hill chuckle of the week came when James T. Burke, Secretary to the former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, smilingly asked the writer to warn Carroll L. Meins, Chief Secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, "to keep his feet off the desk in his office, because I don't want any scratches on it when I move in next January."

The former Democratic Lieutenant Governor is the only formally announced candidate for Governor in either party thus far, although the Democratic field may be crowded by next September.

Social Question

For years the Democratic candidates for major State office have considered "blue-blood" or "Brahmin" Republican office seekers as fair game for political target practice, but nary a chance have the G. O. P. candidates had to retaliate upon similar Democratic nominees.

However, Democratic Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield may provide the first opportunity this year. Thus far he has been "in again, out again," as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but observers believe his final decision will be to seek the office.

Nephew of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, Mayor Putnam has the ancestral background to qualify him as a so-called "blue-blood." Thus one Republican leader, commenting on the Putnam plans, said:

"It would be a welcome change to oppose a Democratic blue-blood and a representative of the vested interests."

Foresight

Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor, stands to gain considerable political stature in Massachusetts if Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, seizes the Republican Presidential nomination.

As James M. Curley made political capital of the fact that he was with Franklin D. Roosevelt "before Chicago," so could Mr. Fuller make use of his own Dewey "before Philadelphia" stand. The former Governor has been a nonparticipant in Massachusetts politics for some time but it is possible a Dewey victory at the convention might react upon Mr. Fuller as a fire bell reacts upon an old fire horse. A "Fuller-for-Senator" fight would cause considerable excitement.

Edgar M. Mills

State Utilities Boards Calls Edison Firm Head

The Massachusetts State Utilities Commission has invited Frank T. Coomerford, President of the Boston Edison Company, together with other company officials, to confer with them on the morning of April 16 concerning the Commission's motion to investigate the rates charged by the company. The Conference will be private.

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Morgan Memorial Deluged By Household Help Requests

Demand for household workers has so increased that it is impossible to fill all the calls that come in, Miss Lillian Girard, head of Morgan Memorial's Free Employment Bureau, said in an interview today.

"This is a good time of year for our men applicants, too," Miss Girard said further. "Spring and fall are our big times for calls for janitors, as people shift around from one apartment house to another.

"Naturally," Miss Girard added, "the higher type work goes to private agencies. People are just beginning to find out about our free service, but calls are certainly on the increase now."

Miss Girard keeps about 400 men and women busy in Morgan Memorial's industries until they find employment elsewhere. Her personnel is constantly changing as placements are made and new workers come in.

"We don't start a person at something too difficult for him," Miss Girard said, in explaining how she places her people in the industries. "We don't put him next to anyone, either, who is such a superior worker that the beginner feels discouraged. What we do is gradually advance him as he gains in ability and confidence." Of her 400 workers, about 150 are women, Miss Girard said.

Miss Girard has found social work to be the best training for personnel work.

"You need a social-work background in my position because it isn't just a matter of sizing people up and trying to help them, but also of following up with calls to the home after the worker is placed," she declared. "We keep our contact as long as we can be of use to that person in helping him adapt himself to his new situation.

"That's something employers haven't yet learned—to find out what kind of living conditions the employee has. Many are indifferent or too busy, some would think it an intrusion. But people generally are appreciative of such interest, and much good and mutual understanding are thereby fostered."

One thing Miss Girard emphasized is the fact that they are not merely "sheltering" those they employ. "We are making them into useful citizens," she put it.

Over the waiting room in the Bureau is a sign that reads, "A task worth doing and friends worth having makes life worth living."

Air Unit to Fly Over Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6 (AP)—Rhode Island's National Guard aviation unit, the 152nd Observation Squadron, will give a new touch to the State's annual Army Day celebration today by flying in formation over all cities and many of the towns in the State.

Maj. Paul L. Smith, commanding officer, announced that the squadron will send five planes to Newport this morning to fly over the city at the same time that Gov. William H. Vanderbilt is getting an official salute from regular Army forces at Fort Adams.

Boston Census Office Checks On Absentees

Check-up of enumeration districts in Eastern Massachusetts to discover how many Bay Staters were home when the enumerator called began yesterday, Patrick J. Murray, area manager of the census bureau in Boston, announced.

Few of the pink, absentee blanks left at homes where no one answered the enumerator's ring have been returned to the census bureau here. Accordingly, Mr. Murray issued instructions to the nine district offices in his area to report on the number of pink blanks distributed.

During the day, too, it was learned that, contrary to earlier impressions, enumerators in some cases were finding it difficult to return all data to their squad leaders at the end of the day. This has resulted in their keeping the question-and-answer schedules in their homes overnight, census officials said.

Reports from district offices indicated full co-operation in every part of the four eastern counties in this area, Mr. Murray added. The Lowell resident who refused the first day to answer the questions complied with repeated requests of the enumerator later and answered the questions in full, said Mr. Murray.

Boston's Dartmouth Men To Meet on April 12

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston today announced its annual dinner to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Friday, April 12.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"The Human Adventure"; drama	Metropolitan Opera	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15		"Magic Waves"; sketch	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Americans at Work"; drama	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Columbia, S. C., Music	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45		Teddy Powell's Orch.	Festival	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45	The World Today		Better Business Drama	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake";	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	News Service
7:30	"Sky Blazers";	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Dance Music	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	dramatization	"I Am an American"	"Confidentially Yours"		"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Fress Photog. program.	"Landmarks of Radio	New England Federation	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	dramatization	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Drama"	of Men's Glee Clubs.	Week-End Jamboree
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	The Rhythmettes
8:45	chestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	Patent Bill Anniversary	Senator E. Lundeen	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	The Playboys	
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	"Symphonic Strings"	
10:00	Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Col. Louis Johnson,	News Service
10:15	"Public Affairs"	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	Asst. Secretary of War.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Secretary of War Harry	News Service	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Hoey	Les Brown's Orchestra	California Ramblers
11:00	News; Clyde Lucas'	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Orchestra	conductor	Weather Service	Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Al Donahue's Orch.	News; talk; weather	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Al Donahue's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; "Songs for	European News; Organ	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15	Prelude"	Sunday"; recordings	and xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Concert Hall of the	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle"	Air"; weather report	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	'Coast - to - Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Bob Edge, sports	Bus': children's program	"Tom Terris"		'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan.	'Coast - to - Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Bus': children's program	loists; orchestra	Day"; roundtable	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	NBC String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air.	NBC String Quartet	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	"Southernaires"; Negro	Robert Stewart, tenor.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	male quartet	Ross Trio: vocal	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church.	News; "Invitation to	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church.	Music"; recordings	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church.	Happy Jim Parsons	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church.	Four Belles: vocal	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News; talk	Music Hall: Donizetti's	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Piano soloist	"Lucia Di Lammermoor" with Carlos Ramirez, Hilde Reggianni	'Washington Snapshots'	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City		"On Your Job";	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir		"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30	"Democracy in Action"; drama	News Service	"From Hollywood Today"; vocalists; orch.	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45		Edw. C. Carroll, talk		Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	Salutes of the	Great Plays: Maurice	Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15	Americas: Brazil	Maeterlinck's "Pelleas	Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30	'News and Rhythm'	and Melisande"; James	University of Chicago	"Mystery History"; quiz	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45	'News and Rhythm'	Church, director	Round Table	program	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00	New York Philharmonic - Symphony	"Tolerance Broadcast"	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	Orchestra; Igor	Tuskegee Institute Pro-	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	Stravinsky, cond.;	gram; James A. Farley;	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:45		other speakers; music	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies.
4:00	Deems Taylor,	"National Vespers"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Network speaker	"Strings and Things";
4:15	commentator	"National Vespers"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Network speaker	Orchestra
4:30	"Pursuit of Happiness"; variety	News; Basin Street	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45		Chamber Music Society	tization	Network speaker	Azaleas
5:00	Your Band & Mine	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Barron's Orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Your Band & Mine	"Spirit of the CCC"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30	Your Band & Mine	"Garden Gossip"	"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Movie talk	"Salon Silhouettes"	"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious program		variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Organ recital	Shep Field's Orchestra	Religious program
7:00	World This Week	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15	Socialist Nominee	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Theater: variety	Studio speaker	Bandwagon; Ben Bernie's Orch.; vocalist	Jewish War Veterans' Annual Encampment	Myles O'Malley's Orch. Billy Payne, tenor
7:45		"Music Graphs"			
8:00	Concert in Rhythm	De Koven Anniversary	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	Pages From the Classical Album
8:15	Concert in Rhythm	Program; NBC Orches-	Dickson; guests; orch.	Air; Reps. Patman and	
8:30	'So You Think You	tra and chorus; Tom	"One Man's Family";	Celler on "The Chain	Pages From the Classical Album
8:45	Know Music'; news	Thomas; Rose Dirman	dramatic sketch	Store Bill"	
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:30	Orch.; Winifred	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
9:45	Heidt, soprano	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety Musicale
10:00	People's Platform:	News Service	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15	informal discussion	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Orchestra; guest	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30	Sports; news	'Cheerio's Musical Mosaics'	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Organ; weather		NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Let's Dance"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	New England Fellowship Program
11:15	M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with	"Day's End"
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Sunday	Sophisticated Ladies	News Service
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Night Serenade	Glen Gray's Orchestra	

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	"Buckeye Four"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	'Musicalogues'
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness.	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Bill Lewis, songs; orch.	Consolairs
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	Speech School
2:00	Concert Miniatures.	"Dress Rehearsal"	'Hymns of All Churches'	"Muse and Music"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Dress Rehearsal"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Road to Romance"	
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Western Serenade"
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	The Manhatters; music	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network speaker	Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	The McFarland Twins	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	The McFarland Twins	Consolairs
4:45	What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Continentals	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; Dinner Music	'Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Music; Weather.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Youth in the Toils"	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial drama	tra; Vass Family	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Rep. Frank E. Hook	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	vocalists; orch.	interviews	Concert Music	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphony orch.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00	Theater: Fibber	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	McGee and Molly	mystery drama	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	
9:30	in "Mama Loves	Rochester Civic Orch.	Alec Templeton Time;	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Papa"	Rochester Civic Orch.	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; vocalist	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Carl A. Hatch, N. Mex.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Martin F. Smith	"Embassy Theater";
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Local sports	dramatization
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Local sports	News Service

Morgan Boston Census Office Checks On Absentees

Check-up of enumeration districts in Eastern Massachusetts to discover how many Bay Staters were home when the enumerator called began yesterday, Patrick J. Murray, area manager of the census bureau in Boston, announced.

Few of the pink, absentee blanks left at homes where no one answered the enumerator's ring have been returned to the census bureau here. Accordingly, Mr. Murray issued instructions to the nine district offices in his area to report on the number of pink blanks distributed.

During the day, too, it was learned that, contrary to earlier impressions, enumerators in some cases were finding it difficult to return all data to their squad leaders at the end of the day. This has resulted in their keeping the question-and-answer schedules in their homes overnight, census officials said.

Reports from district offices indicated full co-operation in every part of the four eastern counties in this area, Mr. Murray added. The Lowell resident who refused the first day to answer the questions complied with repeated requests of the enumerator later and answered the questions in full, said Mr. Murray.

Boston's Dartmouth Men To Meet on April 12

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston today announced its annual dinner to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Friday, April 12.

Poetry's Wellspring in Reason Aids Its Art, Miss Sarton Says

By a Staff Photographer

Miss May Sarton

Author of "The Single Hound," a novel, and "Encounter in April," a book of poems.

"Poetry should seek out the deep places of reason in the heart and mind. If it does this it will not come out as external political poetry," said May Sarton, young poet and novelist.

That is why Miss Sarton feels that political poetry, as such, cannot be the highest and most useful expression of the art of putting words on paper. "Being both poet and novelist makes it difficult, though," she tells one, "to define the boundaries between what is poetry and what is prose."

She has written two books of poems, "Encounter in April" and "Inner Landscape," and one novel, "The Single Hound."

"Critics called my novel poetic. Perhaps it was; in a sense I meant it to be. Now I am trying to do something different in prose."

Working on "Different" Novel

The "something different in prose" is a new novel to be called "Fire in a Mirror." She tells you she is working on it now. You have a feeling that the "now" is immediate and that she is actually writing chapter so and so at the very minute she left off to run down the stairs of the charming old Cambridge house to let you in and pilot you up to her study at the top of the house.

"Fire in a Mirror," she says, is about the need for emotional earnestness in our lives. She feels that we tend in our time to be too facile in our reactions to life and to other persons. Lack of sincerity? "Perhaps that is part of it," she says thoughtfully, "though I mean my novel to reveal this through personalities. I want to show the need for a kind of human burning within us."

"As poets if we are going to meet the challenge of modern world conditions we have to believe in the necessity of facing them and overcoming any threats to our world and our way of life."

"I don't think we can run away. I don't think the poet, especially, can run away from a world he doesn't approve of. Perhaps it's because you are a poet that you must be willing to resist any threat against the world's right to peaceful life and happiness." Miss Sarton feels the air of the times very acutely since she is attached to both the old world and the new. She is a native of Belgium, and was brought to the United States when her father came here to teach. At present he is a professor at Harvard.

Looking for Her "Country"

Thinking of the world crisis and her relationship to both worlds, she says, "I don't feel exactly a New Englander, though most of my life has been lived here. That's the reason I plan to go on a trip throughout the United States next fall and meet and talk with people, lecture at schools and colleges and learn about America. I agree with Frost. A poet does have to get a country to come from. Perhaps," she smiled suddenly; "I'll find my country is Texas."

"But I do think that is important. I hope to write a long poem on this trip about how it feels to be of my generation in my time." She puckers her brow. "I shouldn't talk about that, though. You so seldom write what you talk about."

Getting back to her opening remarks about poetry, she wanted to be sure she had made herself clear. "The reason political poetry is a failure is because it sees in the example an end. The example to a poet should only be the beginning which ends in an inner solution, not in a demand for physical action. Poetry is the action of the spirit."

Talking with Miss Sarton one is conscious of a kind of vivid restlessness. She speaks in a rush—or not at all. In her study, which is light and airy and which overlooks a tree-lined court that might be in part of a country estate rather than located in the heart of a university city, she keeps photographs of friends and writers as a very young girl might do. She is enthusiastic about poets she knows and likes. Ruth Pitter, the distinguished English poetess, is her friend. She has at the very moment received a letter from her. She interrupts her own train of thought to read a few lines of it aloud.

An Inspirational Picture

On her large desk she keeps a picture where she can look at it as she writes. It is the picture she likes "best of all pictures." It reveals the key to her personality. Both as a poet and novelist. The picture is a reproduction of a fifteenth century landscape painted by an unknown artist of the school of Joachim Patenier. It is a soft blue picture of mountains and water and no figures—the whole scene is bathed in a blue mist but somehow it seems very much a part of reality She keeps it on her desk, she says, because it stirs her creative imagination. "I like to feel it is my inner landscape." That, you think, is the reason that her last book bore that title.

It is the blending of fact with fancy that makes this young woman so interesting as a person and as a writer. Out of this quality within her flows her steady burning belief in the artist's importance in revealing what is good and true. There is a positive quality in her movement and voice. As she moves and talks you feel you are witnessing a prelude to words she has written or will write.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in a Dictionary," Prof. John C. Scammell.
8:15 p. m.—"Science Today": transcribed.

For Sunday, April 7

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Pan American Program: Salute to the Americas; Latin-American music; talk.
2:30 p. m.—Piano Recital.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
3:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Concert.
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—"Evensong."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature: Now and Then, in Shakespeare's England," Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Music for Strings.
6:30 p. m.—"America's Heritage: from Holland": Prof. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer, Harvard.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Hungarian Folk-songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Music from Munich. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Dispatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m., 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log": Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, April 7

Paris—12:00 noon—News in English 11.84 meg. 25.33 m.
Berlin—5:30 p. m. — "Voice Beautiful." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian Overture. HAT4, 9.12 meg. 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GDS

Boston Plans Playground On So. End Plot

The Boston Park Department will take over a parcel of land, which was turned over to the South End House about one year ago for management, and make it into a playground for neighborhood children, it was announced today. The land is located at Canton Street and Harrison Avenue in the South End.

According to Park Commissioner William P. Long, the Department will put an asphalt surface over the field, erect a fence around it and put in benches, drinking fountains and shower sprays for small children.

After improvement the City intends to turn the playground over to the South End House for management. If this experiment proves successful, according to Mayor Tobin, the City will make a survey of worthless buildings, which have been taken for non-payment of taxes, with a view to establishing more such playgrounds for children.

Educators Hear They Must Meet Needs of Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 6—"Seventy per cent of American youth want to enter professions or semi-professions, but there are opportunities for only 12 per cent of them," Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, Professor of Education at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, last night told over 100 educators attending the third annual spring conference on secondary and college education problems, held at the University of New Hampshire. "As a result," he continued, "we are likely to have 58 per cent of our youth who are dissatisfied because neither society nor the schools have been able to help them fulfill the desires which our American environment has developed in them."

Dr. Eurich discussed the steps which are being taken to make education more nearly meet the needs of youth; greater knowledge of the youth themselves, their personalities, backgrounds, capacities, and interests.

"It is clear from the evidence, gathered by the Yale Institute of Human Relations," he said, "that one of the major causes of maladjustment results from the struggle of individuals to move into the next higher class of society and their inability to do so. These are facts that we have not always taken into consideration in our talk about democracy."

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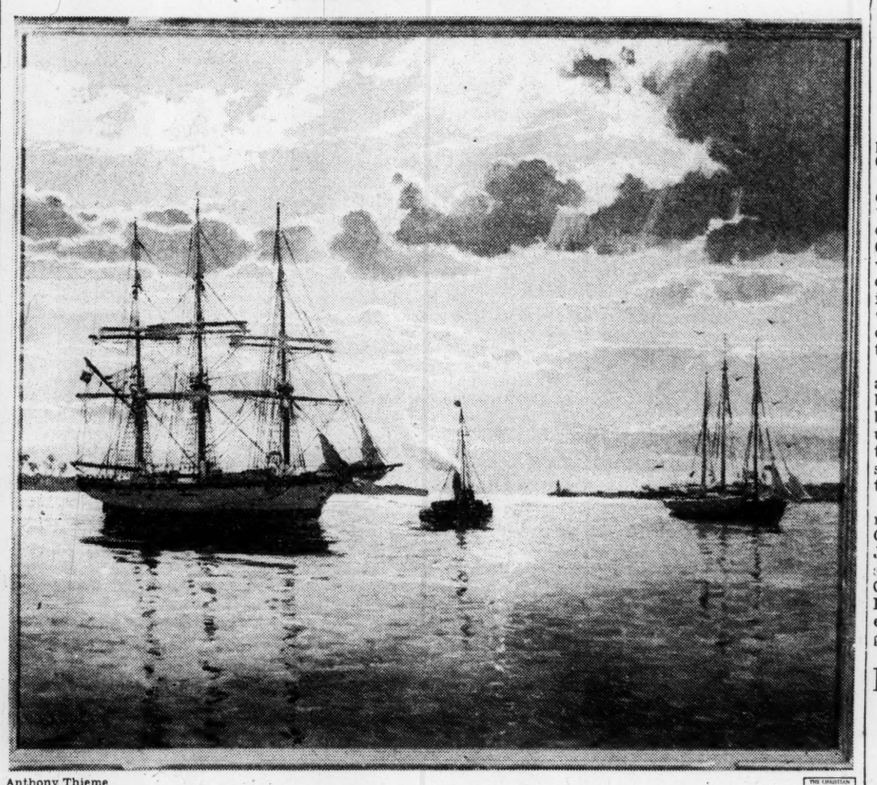

Anthony Thieme

In Annual Display of the Works of New England Artists

One of many canvases shown at the Eleventh Annual Exhibition of Paintings of contemporary New England artists at the Jordan Marsh Company gallery. The showing will continue to April 13.

Exhibition of New England Art Again Lures Admiring Throngs

Far from the museums, far from the art galleries, in the heart of Boston's shopping district itself, there is an art exhibit that draws thousands yearly.

It is the Exhibition of Paintings at the Jordan Marsh Company store. "Now this really is something," says the downtown business man—something he can get at. And he goes in again and again during his lunch hour to enjoy this gallery of contemporary New England talent, according to Mr. John R. Sloane, Director of Art Exhibitions at the store.

This year's showing got off to what appears, from early indications, to be a record attendance. Nearly 5,000 people poured in the very first day. The gallery is easier to reach this year, too. It is on the fifth floor instead of the ninth where it has been held previously.

Change Is Beneficial

Then is was on the employees' floor, Mr. Sloane explained. And the wall space of the gallery was broken up by numerous doors. The employees' restaurant was nearby, and this meant that a good many of the workers were traveling through the gallery to and from the lunch room.

On the fifth floor auditorium, there is less wall space, it is true, Mr. Sloane continued, but the conditions are much more favorable. The new, indirect lighting system shows the paintings oft to much better advantage. And the visitors can have the gallery quite to themselves.

Jordan's has firmly and consistently refused to commercialize this annual affair in any way. Not even a display case of jewels or books is permitted in the art gallery. There have been such suggestions, Mr. Sloane admitted, but they have been promptly rejected by the officials in charge.

143 Show Canvases

There are 143 exhibitors with canvases in the gallery this year. Artists may exhibit only one picture, and the collection is obtained primarily by invitation. "The idea," explained Mr. Sloane, "is to get the best cross-section of New England contemporary art that we can obtain, and our first thought is to maintain the highest standard possible. However, if coming artists have the quality to contribute to that standard, fine."

12 New Firms and 400 Jobs On Boston's List for March

Establishment of 12 new manufacturing companies in March, furnishing employment for more than 400 persons in the Metropolitan Boston area, is announced by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

This brings the total number of new companies for the first quarter of the year up to 33, providing in all more than 1,000 jobs, the largest number of new industries established in the first quarter of any year since 1936.

"This report in the midst of declining business activity, and doubts as to the course of affairs during the rest of 1940," said Melville D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Chamber, "shows that the courage and initiative necessary to start new enterprises are definitely present in the Metropolitan Boston area."

The total for the first quarter of this year was a substantial gain over the similar period of 1939, when the total was 19 new companies and about 350 jobs, the report of the Bureau shows.

Outstanding developments in the new industries being established in the Boston area include a boat-building plant in Medford on the banks of the Mystic River, which saw the launching of the first vessel built in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1631, and which was named the Blessing of the Bay.

Also starting up are a plant for production of cinder building tile, by interests having a similar business in the New York area, and a bottling company for temperance drinks.

Of the new companies established in March, nine are located in Boston, and one each in Medford, Lynn, and Watertown. They will build more than 60,000 square feet of modern industrial plant space and utilize about 40,000 feet of existing space.

Also included in the report are six programs of expansion by existing companies, which will result in the building of 130,000 feet of new plant space, and the use of more than 85,000 feet of additional space. In these programs is one to establish at Ipswich a branch plant for manufacture of fluorescent lighting units, a product that is declared a typical example of the result of product research

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Rhode Island Wars Against Faulty Brakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6—As highway fatalities increase, threatening the national record for safety set by this City and the State, George R. Beane, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announces that all motor vehicles that cannot be stopped within 30 feet when the foot brakes are applied at 20 miles an hour must either be repaired on the spot or be towed to a garage.

Poor brakes have been given as the major cause of motor vehicle crashes during recent weeks.

The "30-20" requirement is a standing regulation of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles but to lessen the possibility of future highway accidents, vehicles which cannot meet these requirements are not to be permitted to proceed under their own power even to the nearest garage, he said.

Explaining further the policy of the Registry in regard to faulty brakes, Mr. Beane said that if cars fail to stop between 30 and 60 feet, the police of the local departments may use their discretion as to prosecution. However, if the cars are unable to stop at 60 feet or beyond, the Motor Vehicle Registry will suspend or revoke their registration and recommend prosecution.

The Providence police and the State Police have agreed to these regulations, he said, and will begin immediate enforcement.

Anti-Pollution Board Organizes

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, has announced that the special commission which will supervise the $10,000,000 project for elimination of pollution in Boston Harbor and the Charles River has been formally organized.

The new commission is made up as follows: R. Nelson Molt of Worcester, Secretary of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, Temporary Secretary, with the understanding he will receive no salary; Arthur D. Weston, Chief Engineer of the State Public Health Department; Joseph P. Dever, Director of the Sewerage Division of the M. D. C.; Neil A. McDonald of Quincy, and Thomas R. Bateman of Winchester. The last two were appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

This $10,000,000 project is dependent on a 45 per cent Federal grant and the Commission has been organized so that it may be in a position to ask for the necessary Federal funds.

Around the Corner—

The Light That Didn't Fail—Sometime, Guy Dorman of Ashland, Maine, supposes, someone will click the light switch in his upstairs hall—and the light won't go on. But it seems like a pretty remote contingency because the operation has been performed successfully about 22,000 times, he figures, since he screwed the present bulb into the socket. It was in 1920 that he put in that new bulb and it's been in service ever since.

* * *

Call for Service — At Upton, Mass., the other night, a visitor walked into the lobby of a local hotel. There was nobody in sight He pounded on the desk and shouted "service!" But echoes were the sole response. He became slightly irked.

Walking into the street he gazed up and down—and saw no sign of human life.

He returned to the lobby—and looking around saw a little red disc with a hammer and chain.

At least here was some kind of signal, he said to himself, making use of the hammer.

At last there was action. A fire siren burst out in full blast. A score of startled residents came pounding down the stairs. Firemen trotted through the door bearing axes. The Chief of Police strode in.

"I just wanted a room for the night," the stranger explained before slipping away, nobody quite knew where.

* * *

Scattering Largess — Of course, radio station staffs are quite accustomed to the idea of "shooting their arrows into the air to fall to earth they know not where"—but these "arrows" are usually confined to broadcast programs. But down at the WEEI studios the other day the Sales Promotion Manager sent a half dollar spinning out of the window on to the Common. It wasn't exactly a gesture of benevolence, though. In fact it was more or less of an admission of defeat, for it resulted from a slight error in an exhibition of sleight of hand. In this case it was the quickness of the coin that deceived the hand.

Mayor Moves To Get Data On Snow Removal

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has appointed a committee to study the City's snow removal problems.

Purpose of the committee, according to the Mayor will be to "determine the worth and capacity of snow fighting equipment of the City; methods to be pursued in various types of storms; problem of City versus contract labor; elimination of automobile interference with snow removal work; and other matters in connection with the problem."

Mr. Tobin declared his plan to appoint a committee was conceived before the Finance Commission began its report a week ago, but urged his committee to "make a thorough study of the Commission's report which seems to contain many valuable suggestions."

Members of the Mayor's Committee are: George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works; Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner; William P. Long, Park Commissioner; William A. Reilly, Fire Commissioner; and division engineers of the Public Works Department.

Fin Com Given Right to Probe Beano Licenses

A decision by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, that the Finance Commission has the right to investigate the licensing of beano games brought an announcement last night from Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase that he would urge passage of his order asking "a complete investigation of all beano games licensed in Boston."

"The licensing of beano is, in my opinion, a method of administration affecting the City of Boston, and as such the investigating of the administration of beano is within the powers of the Finance Commission," Mr. Parkman wrote.

"I believe," Mr. Parkman added, "the Finance Commission has authority to investigate beano games only so far as incidental to the inquiry into the administration of the licensing function and the enforcement of the terms and conditions of licenses granted.

"As to how far such an inquiry might lead into actual conduct of the games themselves I am unable to express an opinion on the limited tacts before me. It would seem to be a matter for the Finance Commission to determine in the course of any investigation that body might undertake."

Vets of Civil War To Meet Again

Massachusetts members of the Grand Army of the Republic are planning to hold their annual State encampment at the Hotel Bradford in Boston next Tuesday and Wednesday. The meeting also will mark the 75th anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee on April 9, 1865.

Among the eight members who are expected to attend are: Charles A. Miles of Stoughton, Departmen Commander; State Commander George W. Green, of Jamaica Plain; Hiram Clark, Commander o the Ayer Post; and Sheppard F Eaton, of Whitman.

Mayor Tobin is scheduled to make a short speech.

On Sunday afternoon the observance of Lee's surrender at Appomattox will be observed by a service in Old North Church. At this service, General Grant's terms of surrender will be heard, together with General Lee's Farewell Speech to his soldiers.

On Tuesday evening the annual Trooping of the Colors and Ball will be held in the Grand Ballroom at the Hotel Bradford. A novel feature this year will be the presentation on the stage in costume of the events of April 9, 1865. This exercise has been especially prepared and will reproduce as nearly as possible the words and acts of that historic day.

Quincy Mayor Opposes Treasurer-Collector Plan

Declaring that the "worst troubles" over finances occurred in municipalities where the two offices of city treasurer and tax collector were combined, City Treasurer Harold P. Newell of Quincy characterized as "impractical" the demand of the Quincy Taxpayers' Association that these two offices be merged in Quincy

—HAMMOND ORGANS—

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'Götterdämmerung' at the Opera House

The Arts in Boston

The bill which the Metropolitan Opera Association offered Bostonians last night at the Boston Opera House was Wagner's music drama, "Götterdämmerung." This was the final German opera to be heard this season.

In the Prologue, the three Norns (Anna Kaskas, Irra Petina, and Thelma Votipka) gave an impressive performance which was heightened by the dramatic intensity of the stage setting. Of special interest was the eerie quality lent the rope of runes.

With Erich Leinsdorf in the conductor's box, and on the stage, Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior, in their accustomed roles of Brünnhilde and Siegfried, the audience was assured of a superb performance. What they possibly did not anticipate was quite the heights to which the performance was lifted. Mr. Leinsdorf gave an electric intrepretation of this score which is often allowed to drag. The choruses were taken at good tempi, and the orchestra became an eloquent instrument, although again last night the horns and trumpets appeared to have a bit of fog in their tubes.

Friederich Schorr was the Gunther, and Emanuel List the sinister Hagen. Alberich was well taken by Walter Olitzki. Vocally, each singer in the cast was seemingly in the mood, responsive to the conductor's beat, and in excellent singing form—with the exception of Mr. Melchior, who ignored the conductor in Act 2 and thereby lost his cue, giving a few people in the audience an uneasy two or three minutes. Mr Leinsdorf showed himself completely master of the situation, and carried the act to a triumphant finale.

Mme. Flagstad fairly outdid any previous performance of this role which we have heard from her. The voice was of the customary opulence, and her acting was a revelation.

Mmes. Branzell and Jessner added to the excellence of the ensemble, and Messrs. Schorr and List were again satisfactorily cast, although Mr. Schorr's voice at times displayed huskiness. The remaining roles were well placed and well sung, and the clever lighting effects added much to the illusion of the downfall of Valhalla and the vanquishment of the gods. A performance which will, in retrospect, be one of the high points of the season, if the enthusiasm of a capacity house be a criterion.

G. M. S.

Brownlee for Tibbett

John Brownlee will sing Scarpia in tonight's performance of "Tosca" at the Boston Opera House, replacing Lawrence Tibbett.

Nature Hike Is Scheduled

With out-of-doors becoming a greater attraction each day, one of the largest crowds of the year is expected to join the walk through Hammond Pond Parkway, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 by the Works Projects Administration and the Metropolitan District Commission.

Guest conductor of the tour will be George Stinson Lord of Weymouth, geologist, who will explain glacial scratches and other natural oddities in the hills located in the Parkway. Harry George Higbee, staff naturalist, will give a talk on plant and animal life.

Ward

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TAILORED BY FASHION PARK

BOSTON, MASS.

California Drivers Interested in Albany-New York Motorboat Marathon May 12

R. A. Rust Would Enter Three Midget Outboards in Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—California may be well represented in the 13th running of the Albany-to-New York motorboat marathon down the Hudson on Sunday, May 12. George Sedlmayr of Great Neck, L. I., has filed an entry for the inboard division of the race from Oakland, Calif., where he is studying aviation, and now comes the news that R. A. Rust of Los Angeles has asked the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association, sponsors of the grind, to forward entry blanks for three Midget outboards.

Midget outboards never have raced in the Hudson River classic, and no provisions have been made for these tiny boats by the M. A. O. A. race committee this year, but it is expected the possibility of this class competing will be discussed. Handicaps for the four outboard hydroplane divisions in the May 12 race already have been worked out, but should interest in the Midgets prove strong enough to warrant the establishment of another class, the M's will be sent away from the starting line at the Albany Yacht Club prior to 7 a. m., the official starting time of the Class A outboard hydroplanes.

Sedlmayr's entry from California, the first received for the inboard classes, lends an international aspect to the marathon, for he is scheduled to drive Shadow II, a 225 cubic inch hydroplane owned by Charles S. Wheaton of Canada. Wheaton piloted this boat in the international regatta at Torquay, England, in 1938. Sedlmayr first competed in the race down the Hudson in 1937, finishing third in the unlimited inboard runabout division.

Zalmon G. Simmons Jr., 1939 Gold Cup champion, who established a new speed record of 53.3 m. p. h. down the Hudson last year at the wheel of his 225 hydroplane, Baby, has again entered this boat, but it is understood that if a challenger appears, the Greenwich, Conn., sportsman would take My Sin, his Gold Cup winner, down the river.

According to Ed Kroepke of the Middle Atlantic race committee, outboard entries are commencing to come in, with honors for the first entry going to Henry Cullen, a New Windsor, N. Y., professional, who will pilot a Class C hydroplane.

Three Ivy League Baseball Contests to Open Schedule

Their practice games in the South behind them, three members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League return to their own sector today to begin activities in the eleventh annual championship tournament of the circuit and both Cornell and Harvard, tied for the title a year ago, will be among the participants in the two games on the opening day card.

Cornell will stop off at Philadelphia to meet Pennsylvania. Harvard will be in New York to play Columbia, which opened its season earlier this week with a non-league game on its own grounds. The other three members of the league will begin their campaigns within the next fortnight. Yale and Princeton will open next week, each with Cornell. The Blue's debut will come on Friday at New Haven. Princeton will make its bow the next day at Nassau. Dartmouth will wait until April 19 to begin its season.

The debut of Cornell will be watched with a great deal of interest by the rest of the league, since the Big Red is the coaches' choice for the 1940 title. Walter Sickles, junior right hander who won six games last year, probably will start on the mound, facing Pennsylvania's Tony Caputo, who also was the Quakers' most effective flinger a year ago. Cornell has practically a veteran team and is especially strong in its infield.

Harvard, which won nine and lost three in 1939 to tie Cornell for the crown, has lost eight members of that squad, but it still has Tom Healey, captain and its ace pitcher. Healey also won six games last year, tying Sickles for greatest number of league victories. He is expected to start against the Lions today, opposing Hector Dowd, Columbia captain.

Two members of the league will be engaged in non-championship games today, Princeton will entertain Army and Dartmouth, still on its Southern trip, will be at Annapolis to meet Navy.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Richmond, Va.: Richmond 14, Vermont 4.
At West Point, N. Y.: Army 5, Harvard 4.
At Philadelphia: Pennsylvania 13, Drexel 2.
At Philadelphia: Connecticut 4, Temple 0.
At Swarthmore, Pa.: Swarthmore 1, Wesleyan 0.
At Washington: Georgetown 14, Dartmouth 5.
At Iowa City, Iowa: University of Iowa 9, Luther (Decorah, Iowa.) 3.
At Lexington, Ky.: Ohio State 9, Kentucky 1.
At Durham, N. C.: Duke 19, Washington and Lee 0.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 15, Michigan 12.
At Stillwater, Okla.: Oklahoma A & M 8, University of Oklahoma 1.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Results April 5

Hollywood 0, San Diego 1.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 6.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 5

At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 8, Cornell 1.
At Lexington, Va.: Colgate 6, Virginia M. I. 3.
At Charlottesville, Va.: Virginia 5, Williams 4.

Around The Hub

Trade rumors were "hot," as they say in the dugout, when the Bees checked out of Bradenton and started north. Casey Stengel was listening to offers for Henry Majeski, and was open minded in regard to Lou Fette and Dick Errickson. Both Lou and Dick have been very disappointing this spring. They should be winning pitchers, but were hit hard in the Grapefruit League.

* * *

One of the older Bees said that Errickson's chief trouble is his practice of experimenting. Every other day he walks out to the mound with a new freak delivery to try. Consequently, his curve and fast ball are not as effective as they were once. And, of course, no pitcher can get anywhere with a freak delivery unless he has practiced it for months.

* * *

Majeski has looked like a power hitter and Stengel may decide to keep him in a utility role. But the boy is not polished enough defensively to play regular, despite his stick work.

* * *

Tufts starts off the local college baseball season Monday, traveling down to New Haven to meet the Yale Bulldog. Coach Ken Nash's Jumbo eleven has yet to have an outdoor workout, although it was the genial judge's hope that he could get in one intra-squad game at the Medford Oval today. Harvard, which has had indifferent success in its southern training trip, opens the Eastern Intercollegiate League season today with Columbia in New York. Harvard and Cornell are defending champions.

* * *

Next week all the local teams go into action, with Tufts and Northeastern playing twice. On Wednesday the Jumbos are host to the Lowell Textile nine, while on Saturday they help Harvard open its home season at Soldiers Field. On Saturday also, Northeastern and Boston College will inaugurate their seasons, with the game being played at Alumni Field, Newton, while Boston University goes to Providence for its opener with Brown.

* * *

Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the National A. A. U. boxing championships will be conducted at the Boston Garden. Three rings will be set up with matches being conducted in all three simultaneously.

* * *

On Monday night at Charles River Country Club, the annual dinner and meeting of the Service Section of the Massachusetts Golf Association and the Greenskeepers' Club of New England will be held. Each member club will be represented by an official and a greens keeper.

* * *

The 18th national Y. M. C. A. aquatic championships are scheduled to be held April 26-27 at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. This will mark the first time that Boston has held the event. Entries are expected to approximate 250.

* * *

Two weeks from today the N. E. A. A. A. U. senior water polo championship for men will be held under the auspices of the Worcester Boys' Club at Lincoln Square Boys' Club in Worcester. Trials will be staged in the afternoon, with the final and consolation games taking place in the evening. Teams already entered include: Bunker Hill Clubhouse and the Roxbury Clubhouse of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, Brookline Swimming Club, Boston Y, Ionic Clubhouse and Lincoln Square Clubhouse of the Worcester Boys' Club, and the Olneyville Clubhouse of the Providence Boys' Club.

* * *

The Boston Y held its first annual Softball Institute at the Huntington Avenue Branch building this afternoon. Greetings were given by James R. (Pat) Rooney, Regional Governor of New England and New York States for the Amateur Softball Association of America, while addresses and demonstrations were given by Edward Sharkey of Melrose, President of the Metropolitan Boston Association, George R. Taylor of the Boston Park Department, and William Caldwell, Director of Cunningham Park in Milton.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 5

At Little Rock, Ark.—New York (A) 11, Little Rock (SA) 2.
At Birmingham, Ala.—Detroit (A) 15, Brooklyn (N) 5.
At Amarillo, Tex.—Chicago (A) 4, Pittsburgh (N) 2, (5 innings by agreement).
At Atlanta, Ga.—Washington (A) 6, Atlanta (SA) 2.
At Greensboro, N. C.—Cincinnati (N) 12, Boston (A) 10 (8 innings).
At Valdosta, Ga.—Boston (N) 6, Knoxville (SA) 5.
At Cordele, Ga.—New York (N) 15, Cleveland (A) 5.
At Jacksonville, Fla. — Philadelphia (N) 9, Jacksonville (SA) 3.
At San Antonio, Tex.—Chicago (N) vs. St. Louis (A) cancelled, rain.
At Mobile, Ala.—St. Louis (N) vs. Mobile (SE) cancelled, rain.
At Forth Worth, Tex.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Fort Worth (Tex.) cancelled, rain.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League (Stanley Cup) Finals
New York Rangers at Toronto.
International-American League (Finals)
Providence at Pittsburgh.

Sunday

American Association (Finals)
Omaha at St. Paul.
(No games last night.)

Bees 6, Knoxville 5

By the Associated Press

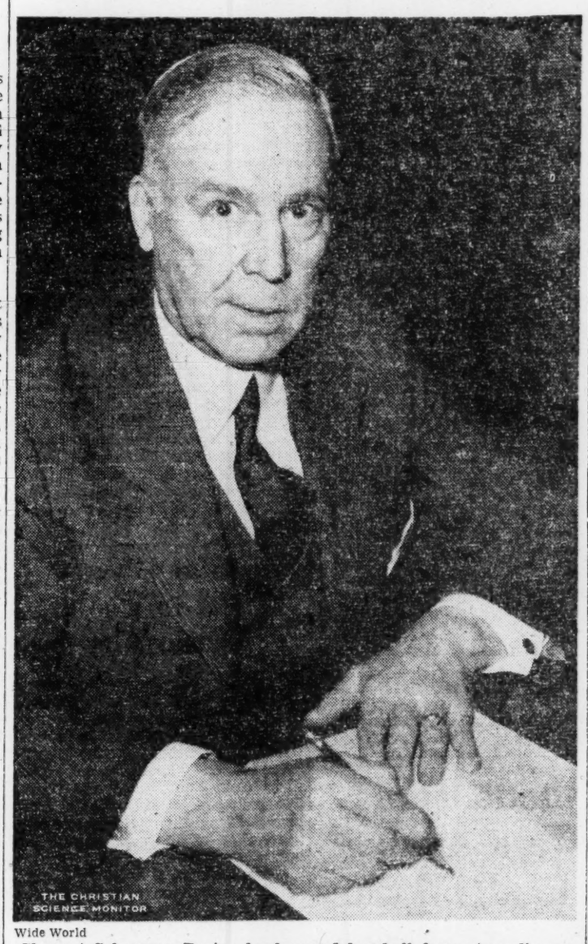
(April 5)

At Valdosta, Ga.:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston (N)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1—	6	8	2
Knoxville (S)	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0—	5	10	1

Sullivan, Javery (7) and Masi; Carpenter, K. Sheehan (6) Koneff (10) and Kies, J. Sheehan (6).

Boston Baseball Wizard



Wide World

Clement Schwener, Boston banker and baseball fan extraordinary, who recently was revealed as the man who unscrambled the American and National Leagues' problem of scheduling 1,232 games over 167 days for 16 clubs. He has made out the baseball schedules for more than 20 years.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Texans Lead Masters

There were no more 64's shot at the Augusta National Golf Club yesterday. As a result there was only one round under 70 in the second 18 holes of the Masters' tournament, and the two Texans who tied for the 36-hole lead got there by shooting no better than average golf.

One was Jimmy Demaret, the smiling kid from Houston who added a 72 to his opening 67 for 139. The other was Lloyd Mangrum, who was born in Texas but works in Oak Park, Ill.

Lloyd gave one of the best demonstrations of the ancient and honorable game's ups and downs by going up from the record-breaking 64 he shot Thursday to a 75 that was three over par for this beautiful golf course, but a respectable round under the circumstances.

* * *

Willie Hoppe's best chance to hit the headlines now is to lose his final game in the World's title three-cushion billiards tournament at Chicago . . . Hoppe now has won 19 consecutive matches, clinching the championship five days ago against the finest players in the game . . . His 19th victim last night was Johnny Layton, Sedalia, Mo., veteran and many-time champion. Hoppe won by 50 to 36, in 44 innings. He meets Jake Schaefer of Cleveland today in the final game. Schaefer clinched second place yesterday with a 50-to-36 victory over Layton in 54 innings. The Cleveland balkline ace later bowed to Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., 50 to 22, in 39 innings. Bozeman also defeated Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, 50 to 31, in 42 innings . . . Bozeman's two victories moved him into third place ahead of Layton and Welker Cochran of San Francisco, who are tied for fourth spot.

* * *

George T. Dunlap, Jr., of Pinehurst, five times defending champion, sought today to regain in the finals of the North and South golf tournament at Pinehurst the crown he won almost annually until a few years ago . . . He was matched in the final round against Jack Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y. In yesterday's semifinals he was extended to the 21st hole before conquering Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, current Southern champion, who was frequently off his game. Ryerson came into the finals with a 2-up win over Skip Alexander of Durham.

* * *

The defending champion, Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., and the medalist, Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., were the finalists here today in the annual Charlotte (N. C.) Country Club's invitational golf tournament for women . . . The two golfers, veterans of the Southern tournaments, have met before only once this season. That was at Ormond Beach, Fla., and Miss Bauer won that match, 6 and 5. She was a slight favorite today to repeat the victory . . . In the semifinals yesterday Miss Bauer overwhelmed Georgia Tainter, North Dakota girl, 7 and 5. Miss Cothran defeated a fellow South Carolinian, youthful Jane Crum of Orangeburg, 4 and 3.

* * *

Bobby Riggs, National singles champion and indoor champion, will have to get along this year without his customary Western indoor tennis title.

Riggs of Chicago fell by the wayside in Chicago last night, losing to Tom Kelley of Portland, Ore., 6-1, 6-4, in a quarter-final match. He recently won the National indoor crown for the first time but could not get going in the test with the hard-working Kelley, who is seeded seventh. Kelley engages Morey Lewis, ex-Kenyon College star, in the semifinals tonight for the right to meet Gardner Larned of Chicago for the championship. Larned defeated Northwestern University's Frank Froehling in the semifinals, 9-7, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 and Lewis eliminated Jimmy Evert, Chicago, 8-6, 6-3.

The Women's singles final brings together Millicent Hirsh, New York and Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn. Miss Hirsh defeated Helen Fulton Shockley, Chicago, last night, 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Pedersen eliminated another Chicago hope, Alice MacDonald, 6-1, 6-0.

* * *

Forty-eight of the 91 contestants who started the long opening-day competition were left in the running last night for the National A. A. U. wrestling championships at Ames, Ia.

* * *

Five new National junior A. A. U. indoor track marks are on the record books today.

They were made by Earl Audet, Jim Rafferty, Howard Jenson, John Quigley and George Sheehan in the shotput, two-mile steeplechase, pole vault, 600-yard run, and mile run in the annual competition at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, last night.

Audet of Seton Hall Prep heaved the shot 48ft. 2½in. The old mark was 47ft. 2⅝in. made three years ago by E. J. Livenson of Boston College.

Rafferty, former Fordham star representing the New York A. C. covered the two-mile steeplechase in 10m. 15.6s., breaking an 11-year-old mark of 10:24.4 which Julius Gilbert, of Boston, made in 1929.

Jenson, former Temple luminary, sailed 13ft. 1½in. in the pole vault. The old mark was 12ft. 10½in. held by Elton Stutzman of Syracuse and Ray Loury, of Michigan Teachers.

Quigley, of Manhattan College, reeled off the 600-yard event in 1:15.4 set by Max Wakely, of Brooklyn, in 1929. Sheehan, another Manhattan entry, captured the mile in 4:25.5. The former record of 4.29.6 was made in 1911 by G. P. Kimball, of Boston.

Fordham won the team honors with 95 points. Manhattan finished second with 40.

* * *

An exhibition baseball game between the Cincinnati Reds and Boston Red Sox was called in the second half of the eighth inning yesterday at Greensboro, N. C., when the last of eight dozen balls was fouled from the park. The Reds won 12 to 10.

* * *

The Pittsburgh Hornets haven't defeated the Providence Reds in eight games, so fans see little hope of them escaping "sudden death" tonight in the International-American Hockey League championship series at Pittsburgh.

The Reds need only one victory to annex the title, having won the first two of the five-game series in Providence. They beat the Hornets once and played two tie games on Pittsburgh ice during the regular season. Three more wins were added at home.

* * *

Senator Donat Raymond, President of the Canadian Arena Company, announced yesterday the company had acquired full control of the Montreal Canadiens and planned a complete reorganization of the National Hockey League Club.

Senator Raymond said the entire board of directors, including President J. Ernests Savard, retired. The club will be operated by the Canadian Arena Company, which also operates the Montreal Forum, under the presidency of Senator Raymond. Savard said he had sold his interests in the club after an offer to buy the Arena company's interests had been turned down.

* * *

The University of Michigan's favored Wolverines, sparked by Collegiate Champion Gus Sharemet's brilliant job of anchoring a victorious relay team, pulled up even with Ohio State last night at the end of the first day's competition in the National A. A. U. swimming championships at New York.

Each clicked for one first place in the opening day's program of five title finals to pile up 11 points a-piece.

Yale University and the Chicago Towers Club were deadlocked at ten, and the Princeton A. A. was next with eight.

* * *

Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, member of the Olympic Games Committee, said last night at Austin, Texas, plans were being laid to hold American Olympic track and field trials at Los Angeles early in July, despite possible cancellation of the international event.

Wilson told track and field coaches assembled for the annual Texas Relays that incomplete plans called for the trials to be held at Los Angeles the week end following the National A. A. U. meet at Fresno, Calif., June 28-29.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Boston Bruins defeated Toronto Maple Leafs, 2 to 1 in first game of Stanley Cup play-offs, before 16,523 at Boston.

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth hit two home runs in exhibition game to help Boston Braves defeat Newark Bears 10 to 8. Babe's second homer was longest drive ever made at Ruppert Stadium.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Cincinnati to Win

Last year the Cincinnati Reds were the favorites to win the National League pennant. Most of the so-called experts were naming them for the pennant—and they came through. But it is different this year. The experts are more divided in their predictions. St. Louis has a good many more supporters than at the start of 1939. Then they were not regarded as being in the race for the pennant, yet they surprised by finishing a very good second, coming fast during the last part of the season.

We are again picking the Reds to win this year although we frankly admit that it could hardly be called an upset if St. Louis wins. We are basing our forecast on the managerial ability of Bill McKechnie and the thought that the Reds will be slightly stronger than last year. Second place we give to the Cardinals.

We look for a great battle for third and fourth places between those two great rivals Brooklyn and New York. Brooklyn should be fully as good this year as last when it surprised by taking third, while the Giants appear to be stronger than in 1939 when they finished fifth. We are picking the Dodgers to finish the same as in 1939, with the Giants occupying fourth place.

This leaves Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston and Philadelphia to battle for the second-division places. We are picking Pittsburgh for fifth place as we believe that Frankie Frisch will get more out of the players than his predecessor did. We are putting the Cubs in sixth place. This is a drop from 1939; but we believe that the improvement expected by New York and Pittsburgh warrants it, especially as Chicago does not promise to be any stronger than, if as strong as, in 1939.

The Bees are working hard under Manager Stengel to build up a stronger team. They are doing a lot of experimenting with young players and we believe that in time they will reap their reward; but we do not see how they can better last year's seventh place. That Philadelphia will again bring up the rear of the procession is just about a unanimous vote.

We are, therefore, picking the teams to finish in the following order: Cincinnati, St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia.

* * *

Spring football practice at Illinois must be popular when 104 candidates turn out. . . . Despite the war all of the usual Canadian golf championship tournaments will be held this year. . . . Now they are going to have a travelling baseball school and Babe Ruth is to run it.

The Pacific Coast Conference has a rule that its colleges cannot hold more than 30 spring practice football sessions. . . . Drake has entirely rebuilt its running track and it is expected to be one of the fastest in the country. . . . Wayne University will stage the cross-country championship run for the A. A. U. next December.

And Talking Of... Ice Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Canadians Occupy London

LONDON—I suppose you know that the Canadians have an Army of Occupation in London—or, at any rate, in London ice hockey—these days. Upwards of 10 military teams from the home of the fastest game that people play on their own feet are regularly on the ice of the metropolitan rinks, and their matches against each other and against the League sides sponsored by the rinks have given the fans here a great deal of unexpected and thrilling entertainment in a season which looked, at the start, like being a rather dull and difficult affair, owing to the war.

It was a happy break for the London rinks when the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force descended on the city and made known their keen desire to play their national game. Promoters immediately extended the glad hand, fitted out the boys with gear, afforded them the facilities for practice, arranged matches for them, and took care of them in various other ways.

Brings Own Reward

This was kindness that brought its own reward. For the Canadians settled down to play real, keen hockey, they caught the public's imagination, and soon they were an established attraction, worth a good deal at the gate at a time when infusing novelty and variety into programs was something that rink managers found very hard to do.

The question the fans debated right away was, of course, How would these boys make out against their compatriots? Meaning the imported Canadian amateurs who constitute British major ice hockey? And I think you might say that something in the nature of an answer was supplied on that excellent evening at Harringay Arena, when close on £500, clear was raised for the celebrated Beaver Club, formerly known as the Beaver Hut and gratefully described as "a little bit of Canada in the heart of London."

On that occasion Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, an untiring voluntary worker for the Beaver Hut and the Beaver Club, represented the Royal Family, and the puck was ceremonially faced off by Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions. The Harringay All-Stars—a blend of the Harringay Racers and the Harringay Greyhounds—opposed the pick of the Canadian Army players. And the soldiers, skated off their legs towards the finish by opponents who never let up the pressure for a moment, lost by 2 goals to 11.

However, I must not let you think that the league teams always pop it across the soldiery. Not a bit of it. The Royal Canadian Artillery 2nd Regiment's victory over Wembley Monarchs—minus the fast Archie Stinchcombe—by 8 goals to 4, is the first proof (chronologically at any rate) to the contrary.

Plans Abandoned

Now, the only regrettable feature about the march of the soldiers to the relief of the rink managements, and the fun and games thereby caused for one and all, is that inevitably the Canadian soldiers of today have had to be given preference over the British native players of tomorrow. In other words, plans that were developing for running a war-time version of the Inter-Provincial League have had to be abandoned, through lack of available ice, and native youngsters in these parts have lost, for the time being, their only chance to play hockey on a competitive basis.

The British Ice Hockey Association, which, in its role as governing body for the sport here, seeks to encourage play among Englishmen, had arrived at a scheme for an I-P.L. tournament this season. The rinks were going to do all they could to assist. Special instructors for the British lads had been appointed at Earle Court, Wembley and Harringay. And a public announcement was made, asking prospective players to send in their names.

But before anything further could develop along these lines, the Canadian boys in khaki appeared on the scene and everyone was pleased that the ice should be at their disposal as often as possible. So the Inter-Provincial League scheme to encourage native youngsters in the playing of ice hockey had reluctantly to be put on one side, owing to the fact that the facilities it required were needed for the Canadians.

Chess - *By Frederick R. Chevalier*

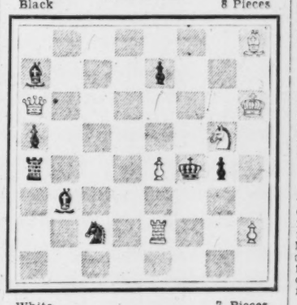
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 6, 1940

Problem No. 2233

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



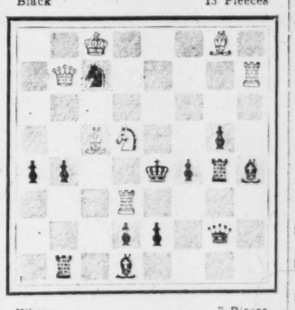
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1910).

Poblem No. 2234

By F. Gamage

Black 13 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(Lasker's Chess Magazine, Nov. 1905)

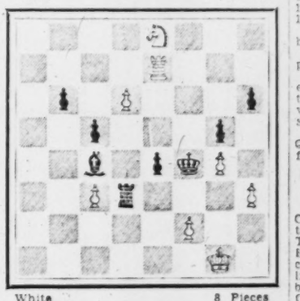
Solutions to Problems

No. 2231		Q-R7	
No. 2232	1	Kt-B8	PxB
	2	Kt-Q7ch	KtxB
	1	Q-B4	K-B5
	2	Kt-Kt5ch	
	1		Kt-Q6
	2	QxKt	
	1		KxR
	2	Kt-Q7ch	
	1		threatens
	2	Q-B4	

End-Game No 505. White wins: 1 RxB KxP; 2 R-Bch, K Kt2; 3 Q-Q4ch, K-Kt1; 4 Kt-K4!, PxKt; 5 Q-B4ch, K-Kt2; 6 Q-B7ch, K-R3; 7 B-B4ch, KtxB; 8 QxKtch, K-Kt3; 9 Q-B5ch, K-Kt2; 10 Q-B6ch, and mate next move.

End-Game No. 506

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win.
(Mieses-Rubinstein, Vienna, 1908. Once again the Kt wins.)

United States Championship

In addition to the list of seeded players previously published, Weaver Adams, Boston champion, Gustave Littman, of Miami, champion of the Southern Chess Association, and David Polland, of New York, twice a winner of American Chess Federation tournaments, will compete without the necessity of qualifying in preliminary rounds. The finals will begin April 27, and the scene is the Hotel Astor, New York.

The prize list is as follows: $600, $400, $250, $150, and $100. Non-prize winners will receive $8 for each win and $4 for each draw. Since the gate will not be sufficient to meet these and other expenses, contributions are invited. They may be sent to L. Walter Stephens, chairman of the committee, Hotel Alamac, Broadway at 71st Street, New York.

Ventnor City Invitation Tournament

R. W. Wayne, president of the Ventnor City (New Jersey) Chess Club, has announced that a second invitation tournament will be held on the Municipal Pier, July 6 to 14. Milton Hanauer, of New York, won the event held last summer.

Lynn Schoolgirl Chess Activities

In the article last week no mention was made of schoolgirl chess players. At Cobbett Junior High, two girls played an important part in defeating Eastern in a recent match, and the faculty advisers, Marks and Dumas, have a large number of girl beginners in their group. Recently funds were appropriated to purchase 30 chess sets, and there are over 75 pupils in the school chess club.

Practical End-Game Play

Fred Reinfeld has just added another to his contributions to modern chess literature. This book has been developed, as the author modestly admits, from a study of his own missed opportunities or downright blunders in tournament chess. In studying his own games, and many others, he noted that endings could be treated systematically, always from the practical point of view. The subdivisions under which Reinfeld has touched upon: Transition to a Favorable Ending; Transition to an Unfavorable Ending; Missed Opportunities; Defending Difficult Positions. Altogether sixty-two examples from master play are studied. Even the casual student cannot fail to be interested and instructed. The publishers are David McKay Company, Philadelphia, and the cost is $2.00.

Example 44 is short enough to be quoted in this column. The position is as follows: White, K at KB7; R at QK1; P at QR7. Black, K at KK15; R at QR3; Pawns at KB3 and KK13. This example, writes Reinfeld, shows how heartbreakingly close the difference between a draw and a loss can be. Ragozin has shown in Schachmaty that White can draw with 58 P-R8 (Q), RxQ; 59 KxK†P, P-B4 (if 59 . . . R-KR; 60 R-K†4ch draws easily; 60 RxP, R-Kt†ch; 61 K-B7, etc. Instead the continuation was 58 R-K16? RxPch; 58 KxBP, P-Kt4; 60 R-Kt†4ch, K-R4? 61 R-Kt5, K-R5!; 62 R-Kt†4ch, P-Kt5; 63 K-B5, K-R6! and White resigns. The game was Tylor-Eliskases, Hastings Christmas Tournament, 1936-37. Space does not permit inclusion of Reinfeld's comments on the actual play.

An unusually interesting game from the Buenos Aires International Team tournament played late last summer, H. Reed, of Chile, shows great skill in demolishing the somewhat irregular defense of G. Danielson, of Sweden.

Alekhine's Defense

Reed	Danielson	Reed	Danielson
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	13 B-B4	B-Kt5
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	14 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	15 Kt-B3	R-Q
4 Kt-KB3		16 Kt-Q5	P-B1
	Kt-QB3(a)	17 B-B2	K-B2
5 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	18 P-KR3	P-Kt†
6 P-K6(b)	PxP	19 PxB	QxP
7 B-Q3	Kt-Q2	20 B-B5(c)	QxQB
8 Castles	Kt-B3	21 B-K6ch	K-K
9 P-K	P-Kt4	22 Q-R4ch	R-Q1
10 PxP	KtxP	23 RxP	Q-B2
11 KtxKt	PxKt	24 RxR	KtxR
12 RxP	Q-Q1(d)	25 R-Q	Resigns

(a) This turns out badly. 4. . . B-Kt5 is better.

(b) A good investment. Black begins to pay the penalty for his weak development.

(c) Black hopes to free his game at the expense of his extra pawn. But if he tries to keep the pawn, White goes merrily on his way, bringing his pieces into action, and should win more than a pawn in time.

(d) Black hopes to castle, but the exposed Q gives White more opportunities to invite fireworks.

(e) A worthy conclusion!

Attleboro Celebration

The Attleboro (Massachusetts) Chess Club is presenting Frank Marshall in its third annual simultaneous, to be held Tuesday night, April 9, in Odd Fellows Hall. The well-known former United States champion will meet 40 opponents. The public is invited. Those wishing to take a board should contact the Attleboro Chess Club, Room 15, Park Hotel.

Reds 12, Red Sox 10

By the Associated Press

(April 5)

At Greensboro, N. C.:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N)	0	3	4	1	4	0	0	0—	12	14	1
Boston (A)	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	0—	10	8	0

Moore, Riddle (6) and Hershberger; Harris, Butland (5) and Desautels, Lacy (6).

(Game called end of eighth account of no more baseballs).

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Commerce and Finance

Evidences of Reawakening in Trade and Industry Appear

Business and Industry

National Bank Profits in '39 Rise Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Net profits of the 5,193 active national banks for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939 aggregated $251,576,000, or $52,927,000 more than in the preceding year, according to announcement by Preston Delano, Controller of the Currency. There were 5,230 active banks on Dec. 31, 1938.

Gross earnings of the banks for 1939 were $848,419,000 or $10,562,000 more than in the year before and net operating earnings were $267,155,000 or $6,570,000 greater.

The Controller's office summarized the earnings of the banks active on Dec. 31 as follows: Operating expenses for 1939 were $581,264,000, against $577,272,000 for 1938. Net operating earnings for 1939, $267,155,000, an increase of $6,570,000.

Adding to the net earnings profits on securities sold of $124,920,0500 and recoveries on loans and investments, etc., previously charged off of $86,039,000, and deducting losses and depreciation of $226,538,000, net profits before dividends for the year 1939 amounted to $251,576,000, which was 16.38 per cent of the par value of common and preferred stock and 7.39 per cent of capital funds.

Profits on securities sold in 1939 aggregated $124,920,000, against $98,819,000 for the preceding year, whereas losses and depreciation on bonds and securities for 1939 totaled $109,378,000, as compared with $115,281,000 for the year before.

Dividends declared on common and preferred stock in 1939 totaled $139,487,000, in comparison with $142,520,000 in the preceding year. The dividends were 9.08 per cent of common and preferred capital and 4.10 per cent of capital funds.

U. S. Gold Program Declared Costly And Disastrous

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R), New York, told the House that the Government's gold program was the "most costly and disastrous of all New Deal experiments."

Calling for an end to foreign purchases and saying that the Government had a "veritable plague of gold buried in the hills of Kentucky," he asserted:

"This golden avalanche has become a 'white elephant,' conceived by brain trusters, Radical College professors and theorists without practical business or financial training or experience. Our gold policy is the height of all New Deal follies.

"We are still buying millions of gold every day from foreign nations at twice the cost of production, enriching them and impoverishing us. The gold problem has been disastrously managed by the Administration, and we are reaping the whirlwind of that New Deal folly."

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Signs of Industrial Revival Are Becoming More Numerous

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP) — Business sprouted more signs this week of a spring revival and the Associated Press index of industrial activity turned up after 11 weeks of decline.

Outstanding in the evidence of a re-awakening were:

(1) The heaviest buying in Wall Street security markets since the autumn war boom faded;

(2) A rise in steel production.

(3) Broader demand for textiles in a resumption of forward buying following the winter's slack;

(4) The busiest week in corporate financing since last July;

(5) Expansion in private building contracts, notably for home construction.

Skeptics questioned whether these represented anything more than a belated seasonal impulse toward expansion.

See Real Upward Swing

Stock market traders, however, seemed to think the budding improvement might blossom into a real swing to higher levels later in the year.

Large-scale buying of steels, motors, rubbers and other industrial shares imparted fresh strength to a spring rise in security prices.

Market commentators pointed out the buying was mostly in shares to be most favorably situated to benefit from expansion in the big industries—steel, motor manufacturing and building.

Politics complicated the task of explaining the market's exuberance. The mid-week buying wave in stocks appeared to have been influenced to some degree, at least, by the Wisconsin primary vote, which many Wall Streeters interpreted as a hint of a Republican trend.

Renewed purchases in steel and textiles, where much of the September-October war buying was concentrated, became noticeable as leading industrial barometers approached the pre-war levels on the production drop in the first three months of this year.

Automobile assemblies were cut to 101,655 units, compared with 103,370 the previous week, according to trade estimates. But Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., said "surprisingly good" retail sales in March may check the receding trend in car and truck assemblies.

"Iron Age" reported "substantial" export bookings were a helpful prop for the steel industry, enabling several producers to step up operating rates. Export sales of some companies were said to have amounted to about 20 per cent of their total business in recent weeks.

Weir Optimistic

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corp., suggested steel production "has reached the low point or pretty close to it for the time being."

New high marks in FHA home insurance business moved Stewart McDonald, FHA Administration, to predict residential construction in 1940 would be the greatest in 12 years.

Reporting business had returned to the pre-war level, Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins described inventories as the key to the future trend. If business men withhold aggressive buying until stocks accumulated in recent months have been depleted, he said, the decline in production may continue.

Goods seemed to be going into consumption over retail counters at a fairly fast pace. A touch of summer weather in many places in the South and Middle West stimulated tardy buying of spring and summer apparel.

On the whole, though, shopping dragged in the usual let-down from the Easter buying rush.

Fast-growing airplane travel hung up a new record in March. Railroads were doing better, too, compared with a year ago. Financial quarters estimated many railroads were able to cover fixed charges in the first three months this year.

The improvement in rail finances enabled the New York Central to pay off part of a maturing bank loan and place orders for $10,000,000 worth of equipment, including 50 locomotives. It was the first large rail equipment order of the year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

After six months of war the British are puzzled. I do not think the determination to win this war is any less than it was when the war started. The people are just as willing to make sacrifices, just as ready to endure barbarities of bombing from the air.

But they are puzzled because there has been so little war during the past six months, so little evidence that Germany was being put to the test of arms; they are concerned because they cannot see exactly how the war is to be carried on.

There were many, when the war started, who believed that time was on our side, that we did not have to defeat Germany, only to prevent her from defeating us, that we should win economically—through the strangling effect of our blockade. There are not many here who still believe this. Blockade plus waiting is seen to be not enough.

There were many who thought that, since our principles commanded the respect and sympathy of most people in free countries in Europe, we should be able to gain the valuable assistance of benevolent neutrality at the least from many neutral European countries. The reluctance of the Scandinavian neutrals to help us, their yielding before German threats, over the Finnish affair, have set many people here aback.

Italy Cautious

As the situation clarifies itself, after the end of Finnish resistance against Russia, we began to see a Germany surrounded by neutral countries made economically tributary to Germany by power of threats and of example in Poland and Finland of what happens to those who resist threats. Italy we see as not willing to fight on either side, but playing her hand to get the maximum gain for herself whatever the outcome of the war for others.

While the Finnish war lasted there were many who wanted to join Russia with Germany and fight Germany through Russia. This plan is now fading; there are just as many who think that Russia can be made as separate from Germany as is Italy.

Thus, we return to the picture—especially in its economic phases—which was expected when the war started. Germany blockaded only as part of a blockaded Europe, with many leaks in the blockade. A Germany which cannot be readily attacked except on the western front, or from the air. For the moment plans of opening up the war on fronts not fortified are waning.

Some Want Peace

Now there are some here, though very few in number, who have always doubted the ability of the Allies to win a conclusive victory, just as they doubt the power of Germany to defeat the Allies. They think we should make peace.

There are some who say that Germany cannot be defeated by economy and finance but only by military attack, and that attack should be made at once, by air and land. These also are few in number.

The great majority of the people here hold that, while it is true that Germany can only be defeated by military attack, the longer that attack can be held off, the better prepared we shall be; our strength grows relatively to Germany every day, or should grow if we use our resources to the best advantage.

Thus most of such optimism or pessimism as one meets here is based upon estimates of the success or lack of success of the British and French in organizing their economies to turn their potential superiority into actual superiority.

In the years immediately before the war started the British army was in process of changing its types of field artillery; there is therefore a tremendous program of supply to be carried out before all the soldiers we can mobiilze and train can be sent fully equipped into the field.

Air Force Busy

The British air force held off building very large numbers of airplanes in order that it could put into production when the day came the very latest models, whose performance would be better than anything Germany had built up in past years. The air force had a tremendous supply program to fulfill.

For both these arms of the fighting force, and for the navy which has always had tremendous superiority over the Nazi Navy, we have enormously increased our manufacture of supplies both immediately before the war and during the past six months. But, in the necessities of the case, the public cannot know the facts of actual production, and it is around this whole question of supply and the efficient wartime organization of our economy, that criticism surges

There has been attack on the Ministry of Supply, and criticism of the activities of individual middlemen in seeking commissions in return for obtaining orders from the Ministry. When such tremendous sums are being rapidly spent, it is impossible in any country to avoid such developments; the main drive behind the criticism is anxiety over the efficiency of the Ministry in doing its main job.

Many Unemployed

Although we have been six months at war, we have still over 1,000,000 unemployed. There is a heavy problem of transfer of workers from unneeded occupations to needed, but the government has done very little to ease the transfer and to train men for the new jobs. Millions of women will be needed in industry to replace men, but very little has been done to train the women and put them into work.

We need a concerted economic drive governing the whole country; we have an economic general staff, but still no Minister in command. We are told on all sides that we must have a small war cabinet to direct the war efficiently, but the government resists the proposal.

All these matters, mainly economic, raise criticism, doubts, and uneasiness in the public. As they see it, the issue before Europe is whether democracy or totalitarianism is the best system for organizing peace, which we are attempting to prove by demonstrating the superiority of democracy in war. And there are those who think it is not being proved fast enough.

Bankers Decry Bill Aimed To Revamp FCA

WASHINGTON (AP)—An American Bankers' Association spokesman described pending legislation to revamp the Government's Farm Credit system as "the most serious threat that has yet been offered" to the credit structure of the Nation.

A. L. M. Wiggins, Hartsville, S. C., Chairman of the ABA Federal Legislative Committee, made the statement during hearings before the House Agriculture Committee and added:

"It is an interesting fact that all totalitarian economic systems in the world today under the control of dictators have used such devices as this bill proposes to enable them to take over the agricultural system and eventually all types of private enterprises."

Mr. Wiggins said these three features of the bill led him to criticize it so strongly:

1. Substitution of the guarantee of Government in place of the collateral underlying the bonds of the land bank system.

2. Destruction of the integrity of the obligations of the borrowers on farm mortgage loans through abolition of personal liability.

3. A provision which would establish as a statutory right the repudiation of obligations through an open invitation for scaledowns of debts.

Earlier, Charles H. Mylander, Columbus, Ohio, banker representative of the Bankers' Association, said that the bill would "destroy completely" the Federal Land Bank System and provide a new "direct relief, a subsidy, a gift, a donation" to many farmers. He told the committee the FCA should be restored to the status of an independent agency under present policies.

The legislation would reduce interest rates on Land Bank loans from the statutory 5 per cent to 3 per cent, provide for refinancing at lower interest rates the outstanding Land Bank bonds, facilitate scaledowns of indebtedness and authorize direct Treasury expenditures to make up losses.

Speaking of the scaledown provisions, Mr. Mylander, director of the Farm Credit Administration at Louisville, said:

"If enacted, they inevitably will result in a transfer of practically all of the farm mortgage borrowing to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. The country bank, the insurance company, the individual who now is lending money upon the security of farm mortgages will be forced out of that business."

Export-Import Bank Aids Exports Sales To Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Export-Import Bank has agreed to advance nearly $11,000,000 to aid in financing exports to Latin America, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said.

The bank's trustees, he said, have allocated $5,000,000 to finance exports to Colombia, but details of this arrangement have not yet been completed. Most of the money, he said, probably will be used in the purchase of manufactured goods.

The bank has agreed to participate with Inland Steel Company up to $1,575,000 in financing the sale of steel rails to Central Railways of Brazil. The loan will not exceed 75 per cent of the credit, the balance being supplied by the manufacturers.

Mr. Jones also said the bank had agreed to participate with General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company up to $4,340,000 in financing the sale of American machinery and equipment required in electrification of part of the Sorocabana Railway in Brazil. The loan will not exceed 70 per cent of the cost of the goods to be exported, the balance to be carried by the manufacturers.

Gen. American Investors

NEW YORK (AP) — General American Investors Co. reported net assets of $29,163,800, equal to $11.81 a share on the common stock on March 31. This compared with net assets of $29,158,239, equal to the same amount on the common stock as of Dec. 31. On March 31, last year, asset value was $9.59 a common share.

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Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

Gold Is Mobilized by France To Meet Conditions of War

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France's massive gold reserve, the second largest in the world, has been mobilized for war service, under the terms of an interesting new contract between the Government and the Bank of France. Before the beginning of the war the weekly report of the Bank of France for some time had shown no variation in the statement of the country's gold reserve, which was a little over $2,600,000,000.

Henceforward the size of the gold reserve, the extent to which it has been drawn on for purchases in America and other foreign countries, will be shrouded in an atmosphere of wartime mystery. For in the modern total war gold movements are as carefully concealed by belligerents as are troop and ship movements.

There is just as much unwillingness to let the enemy, or anyone else, for that matter, know how much gold is in reserve as there is to hide the number of troops, of airplanes, of tanks and of other war material.

Gold Transferred

The two main features of the new contract, or convention, with the Bank of France are the transfer of 30,000,000,000 francs worth of gold (about $700,000,000) from the Bank to the French Fund of Stabilization and a revaluation of the Bank's gold holdings in terms of the present value of the franc, which was permitted to slide down from about 37 francs to 43.70 francs to the dollar after the outbreak of the war. The book profit from this revaluation was a little over 17,000,000,000 francs.

However, the value of the gold reserve, in terms of these cheaper francs, has decreased, from 97,275,013,697 francs to 84,612,591,055 francs. This is because of the transfer of 30,000,000,000 francs from the bank to the Fund of Stabilization. The ratio of the gold reserve to the sight liabilities of the bank has declined from 55.75 per cent to 49.52 per cent.

What is practically important, and what explains to a large degree various actual and contemplated restrictions on food consumption, is that the French gold reserve should be husbanded for the needs of a war which is likely to be long and is certain to be expensive. The Government has dipped into the gold reserve, which was always regarded as a potential war fund, and taken over 25 per cent of it, depositing this sum in the Fund of Stabilization.

For War Purposes

Here it may be used for essential war purchases outside the French and British Empires. The Fund of Stabilization, which had reached the low level of 2,000,000,000 francs in October, 1938, had increased to 18,000,000,000 francs on the eve of the war, despite the fact that 10,000,000,000 francs during this period had been transferred from the Fund to the Bank.

Between September and December, 1939, the fund gained about 10,000,000,000 francs because of the compulsory repatriation of French holdings abroad. At the same time, however, the fund has been subjected to a drain, the extent of which is not known, because of the unfavorable character of the French balance of trade.

French exports under war conditions are handicapped by many obstacles, by the mobilization of large numbers of workers, by the diversion of factories to war uses, by the priority accorded to war freights in shipping, by the slowness and irregularity of the mails. While imports of comforts and luxuries are sternly curtailed there is a swelling of the general import balance because of the purchase in America of airplanes, copper, and other kinds of munitions and war material.

Besides financing its purchases abroad, France is obliged to look out for the financing of the war at home. The Finance Ministry counts on balancing the nonmilitary budget of approximately 70,000,000,000 francs by means of drastic tax increases. There remains a much larger war budget (war credits for the first three months of 1940 totaled 55,000,000,000 francs) to be covered by loans and advances from the Treasury.

Watch for Inflation

On the eve of the war, on September 1 the Bank of France advanced the sum of 25,000,000,000 francs to the Government, of which 20,050,000,000 had been used up by the end of February; and now another credit of 20,000,000,000 francs has been arranged.

This type of financing must be used sparingly, for fear of inflation. (The amount of currency in circulation has increased from about 125,000,000,000 francs in August, 1939, to 156,000,000,000 francs in March, 1940.)

What the Finance Ministry desires is to create a financial closed circle, whereby the money which the Government pays to the purveyors of munitions and war services will find its way into the banks, which in turn will buy government bonds, thereby giving the Government with which to begin the process all over again.

The chief form of wartime financing has been the short-term armament bonds, which run for periods of from six months to two years and pay their 3½ per cent interest in advance. The monthly receipts from the sale of armament bonds reached the figure of 8,000,000,000 francs in December and in January. This is a substantial financial effort; but it is not enough to cover the full amount of prospective war expenditures.

The latest devaluation of the franc, which took place in the first days of the war, is the fifth operation of this kind since the beginning of the World War. As a result of these successive depreciations, of which the most severe was the one which took place in the years after the World War, it has lost about thirteen-fourteenths of its prewar gold value. The franc of 1914 represented a value of 290.32 milligrammes of gold. The present day franc is valued at 21.00 milligrammes of gold.

Heads Canadian Firm

J. Edgar Coulter

Elected President of the Canadian Pacific Express Company and a member of the company's board of directors. Mr. Coulter entered the service of the firm in 1902. He succeeds the late Thomas E. McDonnell.

Gifts of Securities Listed by SEC Show More Big Transfers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission disclosed two gifts of stock each involving more than $1,250,000 in February and the sale by General Motors Corporation of about $2,500,000 of Bendix Aviation Corporation common stock.

The gifts were 15,000 shares of William Wrigley, Jr., common by Ada E. Wrigley of Chicago and 14,500 shares of Inland Steel common by G. Herbert Jones of Chicago. The Wrigley stock has been selling at about $90 a share, making that gift worth about $1,350,000. At present priced about $89, the Inland gift would be worth about $1,260,000.

The gifts were disclosed in the monthly report of securities transactions by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations.

General Motors reported the sale of 72,510 shares of Bendix common. It was the third consecutive month that it has sold from its Bendix holdings, reducing them to 399,990 shares at the end of February.

Frank E. Wolcott of Hartford, Conn., reported a gift of 12,000 shares of Silex Company common stock, which is selling at about $15 a share.

Other major transactions included:

Florence M. Agoos of Boston gave away 900 shares of Allied Kid Company common.

William S. Newell of Bath, Me., gave away 1,200 shares of Bath Iron Works common stock, and L. Eugene Thebeau of Bath gave away 600 shares.

SEC Officials Ask Trust Regulation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Robert Wagner (D), New York of the Senate Banking Committee undertook to speed up hearings on the Security Commission's investment trust regulation bill so that the measure may be considered at this session of Congress.

The New Yorker told representatives of the commission that he hoped they would conclude their presentation by the middle of next week. He said that witnesses for the industry would follow immediately.

After hearing SEC spokesmen review practices of some investment trusts studied by the commission, Senator Wagner commented, "I don't see what answer there could be to the testimony," but added that the committee wished "to hear all sides."

George C. Matthews, member of the SEC whose resignation is soon to become effective, expressed the opinion that "to leave the door open to a repetition of what has happened in the last 10 or 15 years" in some investment trusts would be "little short of criminal."

Urging "effective and comprehensive regulatory legislation," Mr. Matthews asserted that "a form of control less than that may be as dangerous to the public as complete lack of restraints" because it might mislead investors into believing that they were protected.

David Schenker, describing transactions in the United Founders investment trust system which he said cost stockholders hundreds of millions of dollars and at the same time enriched "insiders," asserted that present laws were inadequate to prevent such situations.

Baldwin Bane, chief of the registration section of the commission, asserted that "certain practices engaged in generally by the industry" were "generally admitted to be bad and should be sharply restricted or prohibited altogether."

He cited marketing and pricing methods of some trusts and investments which he said were legal under present statutes but offered little chance of security for investors' funds.

Accounts opened by April 10, earn dividends from April 1
3% LATEST DIVIDEND
You may start with $1.00 up to $5,000. Safety of all accounts Federally INSURED up to $5,000 by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation.
Dividends paid on our accounts are exempt from normal Federal and State income taxes. Payments are made semi-annually—January 1st and July 1st.
BOSTON FEDERAL Savings and Loan Association
33 Congress St., Boston—Est. 1888
Second Largest Federal in New England

Getting Satisfaction From Your Bequests

Happiness for many persons comes from seeing others benefit by their gifts. Such benefactors would rather make a Living Trust than a Testamentary Trust. They wish to see their benefactions at work.

There are many and varied ways of employing a Living Trust to produce happiness for both the donor and the beneficiary.

You can accomplish almost any purpose of philanthropy or family provision by having your attorney prepare a Deed of Trust, founding a Living Trust which presently will be working usefully under your very eyes.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS
We act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

Odd Lot. Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	1,255,440
1940 volume to date	52,784,378
1939 volume to date	69,073,967

Market Trend Continues To Move Upward

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Further rallying inclinations were exhibited by leading stocks in today's market.

Dealings, fairly active from the start, slowed down occasionally, but advances of fractions to around a point were well distributed at the beginning of the final hour.

Steels, motors, aircrafts and shipbuilding issues were well in front. Utilities, rails, coppers, oils and mail orders held to a narrow course.

On the upside were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Studebaker, Willys, Overland, Boeing, United Aircraft, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Electric Boat, American Shipbuilding, International Mercantile Marine, Celanese and Loft.

There was little change in the news picture, marketwise, but the feeling continued in Wall Street that business was due for an upward reversal soon. In addition Wall Street seemed to be leaning more toward political optimism than for some time.

Many Bonds Rise

The bond market had to contend with week-end profit-taking today but buying in special situations was good enough to keep the main trend pointed upward.

Toward the end of the brief session railroad liens returned to favor after reflecting profit sales in the first hour and a few industrial convertibles were sharply high as a result of steady progress in the stock department.

Active and ahead were Walworth 4s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Studebaker 6s, Shell Union 2½s, New York Central 5s, Great Northern 4s, Canadian Pacific 4½s, Lehigh & New York 4s and Kings County Lighting 5s.

U. S. Governments were generally higher but trading in the ground was at a slow pace.

Foreign dollar loans were mixed. Abitibi Paper & Power 5s got up more than a point. Rome 6½s were down as much.

United Light's Plan Of Recapitalization To Go to SEC Soon

CHICAGO (AP)—William G. Woolfolk, President of the United Light & Power Co., an important mid-western utility holding company, said in its annual report today that a drastic plan of recapitalization of the company will be submitted to the Securities & Exchange Commission at an early date.

The plan will have as its objective the establishment of "so sound a capital structure that a strong credit rating will be insured that future financing be done at the lowest money rates and that a continuity of earnings and dividends be maintained."

The report of the company and subsidiaries for 1939 showed net income of $4,598,654, equal after annual dividend requirements on the $6 cumulative first preferred stock, to 29 cents a share on the combined class "A" and "B" common stocks. There is an accumulation of unpaid dividends on the $6 cumulative first preferred.

This compares with net income in 1938 of $3,091,506, equal to $5.15 a share on the $6 preferred.

Standard Oil, Cal. Profit Is Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of California reported consolidated net profit for 1939 of $17,822,505, or $1.36 a share, compared with $28,875,653, or $2.20 a share, in 1938.

W. H. Berg, president, announced the company made settlement of $7,138,297 with the United States Government as of March 27 in connection with the Elk Hills oil case. The settlement included interest and relinquished properties carried in the company accounts at approximately $4,500,000.

Mr. Berg also confirmed recent reports that Standard Oil has entered new oil-bearing deposits of consequence in Saudi Arabia and now is doing exploratory drilling at two other points within a 175-mile radius of Damman Dome field.

Montgomery Ward Sales Rise 14 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Company, mail order house, reported gross sales the first two months of this fiscal year were 14.3 per cent higher than last year and that March sales were up 8.71 per cent over March, 1939.

For the first two months of the year beginning Feb. 1 sales were $69,372,546, compared with $60,693,976 for the same 1939 period.

This year's March sales were $38,842,199 against $35,729,869 of March, 1939.

March Stock Exchange Sales Best This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—March trading in stocks was the liveliest thus far in 1940, the New York Stock Exchange announced.

A total of 16,268,868 shares changed hands, compared with 13,470,755 in the preceding month and 25,563,174 a year ago.

In the bond market turnover increased to $135,488,450 (face value) from $120,384,000 in February. In March last year sales amounted to $185,513,000.

High	Low	In Dollars Stocks & Div'ds	in 100s Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge Net
1940							
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	Apr 5
51	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	51½	51	51½	+1
9	7⅛	Adams Express	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	26½	26½	26½	
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	5	52⅝	52	52⅝	
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 5
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	12	12	12	Apr 5
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	17	16½	16½	Apr 4
24¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (1¼e)	19	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Industries	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 3
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	179	179	179	
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 4
15	13½	Allied Mills	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Apr 5
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	12	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
69½	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	70	70	70	Apr 4
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	15	37½	37	37¼	— ¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (1¼e)	1	15	15	15	Apr 5
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Apr 3
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	3	58½	57½	57½	
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
69⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	7	69	68½	6-½	+ ½
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅜	— ⅛
45¾	36¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	4	42	42	42	
116½	112	Am Can (4)	9	115⅜	115	115⅜	+ ⅛
176½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	173½	173½	173½	Apr 4
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Apr 5
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	136½	136½	136½	Apr 5
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¾e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	25	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	Apr 5
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	13¼	13	13	Apr 5
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	10	2	2	2	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	4	22¾	22½	22¾	
28¼	21¼	Am & F$7pf(.35k)	7	27	26¼	27	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6¼	6	6¼	Apr 5
35¾	26⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	10	34¼	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅝
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	11	5¾	5	5⅛	— ¼
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	2	34⅝	34	34	Apr 4
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	4	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
37⅛	28⅜	Am Ice	9	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	–1
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
42½	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	+1
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	6	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
60½	51⅜	Am Locomot pf	5	60½	60	60	Apr 5
14⅜	13	Am M & F (.80)	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	Apr 4
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	9	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	3	59	58½	58½	— ½
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	5	49¾	49½	49½	
10⅝	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	28	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	21	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+1
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	69	68⅞	69	+ ½
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr 5
53¼	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	21	53	52⅛	52⅞	+ ½
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143½	143½	143½	— ½
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65½	66	65½	Apr 4
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	17	31	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	21	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ¾
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 1
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	10	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	Apr 5
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	9	86	85	85½	
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 5
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	9	175	174⅝	175	+ ⅛
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	88⅛	88	88⅛	+ ⅝
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	90½	90	90½	
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¼	149¼	149¼	— ½
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	11	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	+1
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	Apr 5
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅜	Am Z ppf(2½k)	1	4	4	4	Apr 5
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	46	31	30⅜	30⅞	+ ¾
3⅝	3⅜	Anacon W & C	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr 5
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	Apr 5
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	15	15	15	+ ½
3⅞	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 3
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34½	34½	34½	Apr 5
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109	109	109	— ¼
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	5	43½	43½	43½	
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	6	11	11	11	Apr 5
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Apr 5
85	80	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	75	75	75	Apr 5
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	Apr 4
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	27	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
56	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	4	56	55⅞	56	Apr 5
23⅜	16¼	Atl Coast Line	1	19	19	19	
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	15⅜	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	4	15	15	15	Apr 5
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	18	23	22⅝	23	Apr 5
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	106⅝	Apr 1
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (1g)	6	9⅛	9	9	
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Apr 5
74½	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	6	74½	72½	74½	Apr 4
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2			7	Apr 5
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8	6	Aviation Corp	55	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	17	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	4¾	Balt & Ohio	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	9	16¼	16	16	
8⅜	6⅜	Barker Bros	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
34¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	33⅜	33½	33⅜	— ¼
31½	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	3	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ½
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125½	125½	125½	— ½
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
35⅞	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	16	35⅝	35	35⅛	
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	4	22	22	22	
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Apr 5
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	
83¾	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	75	82½	80¾	82⅜	+1⅞
123	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	123	122½	123	Apr 5
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
22½	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	22	22	22	Apr 5
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	4	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Apr 4
27¾	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	48	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
27¾	21½	Bohn A&E (¼e)	2	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
26½	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	3	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	11	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 5
5¾	4⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	2	5¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	10	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
23½	19⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	7	23⅛	23	23	
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	2	38¼	38	38	Apr 5
5⅜	51	Bristol M (2.40)	4	53¾	53¼	53½	Apr 5
3⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	23	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
19	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	19	19	19	
23⅞	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	52	24⅛	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
95	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	+1¼
62¼	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
36	35	Brown Sh(⅜e)	1	36	36	36	Apr 4
29⅛	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	18	29½	28½	29½	+1
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	7	6	6	6	
27¾	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
35	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	18	Burling Mill (1)	11	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	7	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	52	4½	4	4½	+ ¾
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
23⅛	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr 5
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	3	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 5
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	10	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅜
23½	16½	Can Dry	32	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	47	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	3	39	38⅞	39	
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 5
24	23	Carpent (1½e)	4	27	26¼	27	+1
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	
65	66	Case (JI) Co	2	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+1⅜
56½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	52	51	52	+ ¼
53	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	51	33⅞	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅞
12½	7⅜	Celotex Corp	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	3	3	3	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	13	5⅞	5½	5½	Apr 5
9	6¾	Cent Violetta S	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr 5
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(2e)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅞
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20⅜	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	13	20	19¾	20	Apr 5
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	27	26½	26½	—1¾
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	8	41¾	41	41¾	— ⅛
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96¼	96	96	Apr 4
4⅞	4¼	Ches Corp	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 5
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 4
2½	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	11	11	11	Apr 4
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	43	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	Apr 4
50	46	C P J pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	Apr 3
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 3
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 4
13½	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr 3
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	35	90¼	88¾	90	+1½
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
3⅜	2⅞	City Stores	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	5	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	7	42⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	5	40½	40⅜	40½	
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	8	45	45	45	+ ½
131	118	Coca-Cola (⅜e)	4	128	128	128	
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Apr 4
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
31¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	4	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ⅝
20¼	17	Col Fuel & Iron	7	20¼	19⅝	20¼	
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	9	25	24¾	24¾	Apr 5
77⅜	57⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	74	75⅞	71¼	73⅜	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	7	92½	91¼	92½	+1½
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr 3
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	98	96	98	Apr 5
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	12	46½	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Apr 4
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ½
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 3
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	51	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
11½	1	Com'th & South	92	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	2	69½	68½	69½	+ ½
32⅞	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	25	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 30
4⅜	2¼	Congoleum(¼e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
30½	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	53	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅜
15⅝	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	10	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	10	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	18	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
110⅛	107	Con Eds pf (5)	5	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	Apr 5
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	Apr 2
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	5	10⅜	10	10¼	Apr 5
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	4½	4½	4½	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	27	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	–	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 2
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 5
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr 4
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102¼	101⅞	102¼	Apr 3
17⅛	14⅝	Container (¼e)	4	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	10	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅜
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9½	5½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
48⅝	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	17	49	48½	48⅞	+ ½
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	Apr 3
9	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	5	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	40⅜	40½	40½	+ ⅛
43¼	31⅛	Cont Motors	15	4	37⅜	37⅜	
25	22⅝	Cont O Del (¼e)	11	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
32⅞	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	12	32¾	32	32⅝	— ⅞
22¾	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	42	22⅜	21½	22¼	+1
64	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	62¼	61½	62¼	+1¼
65½	58½	Corn Prods (3)	2	61¼	61⅛	61¼	
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	176½	176	176½	Apr 4
7¼	4⅝	Coty Inc	21	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
1½	⅞	Coty Internat	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼	19¾	Crane Co	12	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	+ ¾
105	98

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Springtime Grain Receipts Unusually Big

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—A unique development in wheat marketing—heavy springtime receipts at principal terminals—is altering the routine of business in the grain trade.

Markets have been absorbing an abnormally big volume of supplies for this time of year due largely to the influx of grain which has been stored under government loans for many months and only now is being put into commercial trade channels.

The wheat futures pit, where the risk of ownership of this grain is transferred from commercial interests to speculators who are willing and able to assume it, has been the focal point of this selling.

Many interests which have bought loan wheat have taken the risk in view of poor crop prospects and war conditions, without hedging purchases by selling an equivalent of futures, although common practice in the trade, especially where banking loans are involved, calls for hedging operations.

In the past two months the 12 principal markets have received about 44 per cent more grain than they did in the corresponding period last year. Receipts have totaled 34,828,000 bushels compared with 24,148,000 the corresponding period a year ago.

Pit traders said the market has been able to absorb this spring hedging because war conditions and the poor domestic crop outlook have stimulated enough purchasing to offset it. Since the first of February wheat prices have fluctuated within a range of about 12 cents and have actually advanced 10 to 12 cents in the period. Current prices are only ½ to 4 cents below the season's peaks.

Thus, one of the purposes of the government loan program designed to level the valleys and hills of grain marketings over the year in the hope of stabilizing prices has been accomplished. Above normal receipts at this time of year, just before harvest of the new crop, offset below normal marketings last summer and fall when wheat was being harvested.

Head of FHA Sees Home Construction Highest in 12 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, announced that FHA business had established three high marks in the last week of March and predicted that the volume of home construction this year would be the highest in 12 years.

He reported these records for the week ended March 30:

Work was begun on 3,274 homes under FHA inspection, compared with 3,266 in the preceding week and 3,122 during the peak 1939 period. Applications for FHA mortgage insurance on new homes totaled 4,966, compared with 4,434 in the preceding week and 4,268 in the best week last year. Mortgages selected for appraisal totaled 6,565, against 6,501 in the highest week in 1939.

Auto Production Well Above 1939

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the current week's output of motorcars and trucks at 101,655 units, compared with 103,370 last week and 87,019 this week a year ago.

The trade publication said that complete March reports on retail deliveries "surprised nearly all factory executives and may conceivably bring some upward revisions in manufacturing schedules in forthcoming weeks."

Note Issue Planned By N. Y. Central

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York Central Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $16,000,000 of promissory notes.

It has $20,000,000 of 4 per cent notes maturing on April 30. It proposes to pay 20 per cent of this amount in cash, and give new notes for the unpaid balance. Half of the new notes will bear interest of 3 per cent, and the remainder 3½ per cent.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, are:

Monday, April 8

Adams-Millis Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, April 9

Best & Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co. (7 per cent preferred) (11 a. m.)
Procter & Gamble Co. (Com.) (1.45 p. m.)

Wednesday, April 10

Continental Can Co. (Com.) (9.30 a. m.)
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

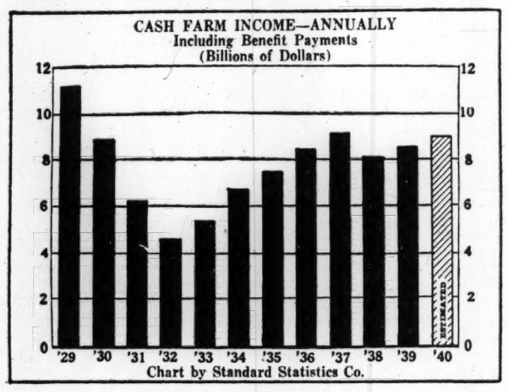
Thursday, April 11

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. (1st and 2nd preferred and common) (10 a. m.)
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co. (Com. and Com. "B") (2 p. m.)

Friday, April 12

Atlas Plywood Corp. ($1.25 pfd.) (3.30 p. m.)

Cash Farm Income This Year Seen at Best Level Since '37



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cash farm income this year is expected to gain slightly over 1939 to a figure just under that of 1937. Slightly lower benefit payments will be a little more than offset by larger receipts from sale of crops.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In March 30 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended March 30 compared with the previous week, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The index figure is 77.9.

Aside from an advance of nearly 1 per cent in wholesale market prices of farm products, very little change was recorded in the commodity group indexes. The combined index for all commodities is 0.6 per cent below the level for the week ended March 2 and nearly 2 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to the increase of 0.9 per cent in the farm products group, minor advances were recorded in the metals and metal product and miscellaneous commodity groups. Foods, hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and chemicals and drugs declined less than one-half of 1 per cent. Housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Largely because of higher prices for agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index rose approximately one-half of 1 per cent.

	Mar. 30 1940	Mar. 23 1940	% changes to Mar. 30, 1940, from Mar. 1940	April 1 1939
Commodity groups				
All commodities	77.9	77.9	0	+ 1.8
Farm products	68.1	67.5	+ .9	+ 2.3
Foods	69.8	69.9	— .1	— 1.0
Hides & lea prod	102.0	102.1	— .1	+10.9
Textile products	72.5	72.7	— .3	+ 9.5
Fuel & lt m'terials	73.3	72.6	+ .4	+ 1.9
Metals & met prod	95.5	95.4	+ .1	+ 1.2
Building materials	93.3	92.3	+ 1	+ 3.4
Chemicals & drugs	77.2	77.3	— .1	+ 1.6
H'furnishing goods	89.5	89.5	0	+ 3.5
Miscellaneous com	76.6	76.5	+ .1	+ 3.7
Raw materials	71.8	71.5	+ .4	+ 2.3
Semi'mfg articles	79.5	79.4	+ .1	+ 6.6
Finished products	81.0	81.2	— .2	+ .9
All commodities other than farm products	80.1	80.2	— .1	+ 1.6
All commodities other than farm prod. and foods	82.8	82.9	— .1	+ 2.6

Record Shipment Of Gold to U. S. In March 27 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that $231,237,068 worth of gold came into the United States in the week ended March 27, the largest amount since weekly compilations were begun in 1934.

Most of the metal came from Canada, which shipped $185,825,233—probably in connection with British preparations for the purchase of American airplanes and other war supplies.

Apparently, the bulk of the Canadian gold was deposited to British account in the New York Federal Reserve Bank, because the amount of gold held there increased during the same week by $187,546,182.

The week's imports were more than double the $100,644,384 imported in the preceding week, and were reminiscent of the huge shipments which came to the United States during the Czechoslovakian crises of 1938 and 1939.

The British Empire accounted for other shipments during the week, including $16,745,697 from the United Kingdom, $1,019,555 from India, $7,272,444 from Australia, and $2,761,741 from South Africa.

Sweden, which has been shipping unusually large amounts, apparently to move part of its gold reserve to safety, contributed $13,933,885 to the week's total. Colombia shipped $2,106,926 worth.

Silver imports declined slightly to $1,119,041, including $199,803 from Canada, and $488,980 from Mexico.

Export totals were $874 (CQ) for gold and $228,321 for silver. The total of foreign gold deposited in this country under earmark of undisclosed ownership was boosted to approximately $1,286,000,000.

March Rayon Shipments 11 P. C. Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—March rayon filament yarn shipments to domestic producers totaled 29,500,000 pounds, the same as in February but a gain of 11 per cent over the 26,600,000 pounds shipped in March last year, Rayon Organon, a trade publication, announced.

First quarter shipments at 90,400,000 pounds were 14 per cent above the 79,400,000 in the like 1939 period.

Stocks of yarn held by producers at the beginning of this month aggregated 10,100,000 pounds, against 8,300,000 at the start of March.

Security Issues Up Sharply to Highest Total Since July

NEW YORK (AP)—A traditional harbinger of better business appeared this week as corporate security issues for the purpose of obtaining new capital increased sharply to the highest total since last July.

Poor's Publishing Company reported that public offerings of new security issues during the week ended April 4 totaled $49,315,540. About 47 per cent of the week's total represented a demand for new money rather than refunding of old debts.

Nearly all the new issues sold during the week were corporate securities. Stock financing was the second largest for any week this year.

While one week's offerings are not conclusive, a continued uptrend in new corporate financing, Wall Street circles believe, would definitely brighten the business outlook.

Comparison of the week's financing follows:

	This week	Prev. week	Year ago
Municipal	$2,829,500	$36,228,554	$8,116,000
Public Utility	5,000,000	—	24,000,000
Railroad	3,330,000	—	—
Industrial	—	6,150,000	—
Miscellaneous	11,710,000	—	—
Stock	26,446,040	3,261,820	850,000
Total	49,315,540	45,640,374	32,966,000

Scattered Sales Of Wool in Boston; Prices Are Lower

Weekly Wool Review

Scattered sales of raw wool on the Boston market serve to disclose a slightly easier tendency in prices of spot domestic wools, as mills take on a little more raw material, mostly to fill out supplies for completion of unfilled cloth orders.

New wools are arriving here from the West, but as yet the receipts have been comparatively light, and the big movement to market will not be felt for several weeks yet.

J. C. Fawcett, manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston, has just returned from a tour of the West, and reports that the last sale reported in Montana was the Miller clip of 32,000 fleeces at 31½ cents a pound, in the grease. Total wool contracted there to date is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds, he said.

Texas reports indicate that fully that amount has been contracted there, and sales are being reported in Utah, Nevada and Colorado up to 30 cents a pound.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 6

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.58½	$3.57⅞	$8.2397
Cables	3.58½	3.57⅞	8.2397
Franc—franc	.0203	.02023⅛	†
Belgium—belga	.1704	.1703	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2244	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	$
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070	.0070	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0190x	.0190x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0355x	.0355x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2285	.2335	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0510	.0508	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—Sol†	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—Peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2225	.2225	*
Shanghai—dol	.0606	.0610	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4260‡	.4250	*
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8375	.8312	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open today	Close yesterday	Close Yr. ago
May	1.05-1.03¾	1.06⅛-1.06	69⅜-½
July	1.04-1.02½	1.05⅜-¼	68½-⅝
September	1.04-1.03¼	1.05-1.04⅞	69⅛
	Corn		
May	57-57⅛	57⅜-½	48
July	58	58½	49⅜
September	59¼-59	59½	50⅜
	Oats		
May	41 -40⅞	41⅛	29⅜
July	36⅜- ½	37	29⅜
Sep	33¼- ⅛	33⅜	27
	Soy Beans		
May	1.08	1.08¾	87⅞
July	1.05	1.05⅞	85½
Oct	...	92	72½
	Rye		
May	66	66⅜	42⅜
July	67	67¾-⅞	43¾
Sept.		68⅜	44¼
	Lard		
May	5.77	6.37	
July	5.97	6.60	
Sept.	6.17	6.17	6.65
Oct.	6.25	6.27	6.65

Heard in Wall Street

Economics is certainly the oddest of "sciences." For example.

Dr. Cari Snyder has just come out with a book, "Capitalism the Creator" in which he asserts that "there is one way, and only one way, that any people. . . has ever risen from . . . poverty to affluence . . . and that is by that concentrated and highly organized system . . . which we call Capitalism. . . ." And at the same time Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, comes out in the current issue of "Sphere" with the statement that "We have worn out the old Adam Smith theory that somehow in some fashion a group of people, working for their own selfish advantage, and that with that only in mind, make the greatest contribution to the public welfare."

In this same odd field of "thinking," the National Association of Manufacturers has just come out with a typical call to its members to oppose national economic planning, while the Federal Communications Commission has just given the most outstanding example to date of what national economic planning means by telling RCA to take back its television to the laboratory and further improve it before commercialization.

Then there is the oddity of the latest fashionable theory in Washington of equity financing which considers that private enterprises like the utilities must be prevented from too great a debt extension, while the same school of thinkers at Washinton is quite sure that the United States could "stand" a national debt of $60,000,000,000—or is it $100,000,000,000?—without danger.

Then there is the mildly derisive view, held in Wall Street, that the farm program is just one series of failures after another: but this same Wall Street is still devoted to the gold standard, the history of which seems to be just one series of failures after another.

Then, of course, there is that popular monetary notion, which seems to be accepted on both sides of the political fense, that a "standard" can be "managed"—as plain a contradiction of terms as "variable fixity" or "rubber yardstick."

And lastly, of course, there is the failure of economists within the last month to agree within something round 6,000,000 people over the total of unemployment.

A strange "science"!

H. F.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
French Coty	30fcs			
United Molasses	5½d‡			
Extra				
Baldwin Rubber	12½c		Apr. 20	Apr. 15
Accumulated				
Filing Equipment Bureau 4% pf	$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Hutchins Inv Corp pf	$7		Apr. 15	Apr. 5
New Eng G & E pf	50c		Apr. 30	Apr. 12
Pacific P Cen pf	$1		Apr. 29	Apr. 18
Reed (C A) Co	$2		May 1	Apr. 20
Reserve Inv Corp pf	$7		Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Van Sciver (J R) Co 7%	1.75		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Irregular				
Atlantic Steel	25c		Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Royalty Mc Shrs "A"	003⅓c		Apr. 25	Mar. 30
British Columbia Tel Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Cleve C C & St Louis pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Consol. Cigar 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Keystone Cust Fd B 2	85c		Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal (N J)	80c		Apr. 19	Aph. 6
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc	$1		Apr. 24	Apr. 15
Zenith Radio	$1		Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Final				
Credit Fancier de France	140	francs	.....	.....
Imp Chem Ind Ltd	5%		.....	.....
Pinchin Johnson	Ltd 6%		.....	.....
Societe Generale	52.50	francs	.....	.....
Resumed				
Columbia G E	20c		May 15	Apr. 20
Regular				
Amer Mach & Fdry	20c		May 1	Apr. 15
Atlas Powder pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Baldwin Rubber	12½c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 15
Bank of Calif. N A	$1.50	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 15
Blue Ridge Corp pf (1924)	*75c	Q	June 1	May 6
British Columbia Tel Brown Cons Petrol Ltd				
Cent Ribbon Mills pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Co 4½ 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. —	Mar. 16
Col Gas & Elec 6% pf	$1.25	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
A	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Do 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Do 5% cv pf	$1.25	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Commonwealth Ed	45c		May 1	Apr. 15
Cons Royalty Oil	5c	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Consol Cigar 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
Corn Ex B Tr N Y	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Davies Pert Ltd	1c		May 1	Apr. 19
Di-Noc Mfg Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
Distillers Corp Seag	$1.25	Q	May 1	June 15
Dixie House Stores	15c		Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Domestic Fin pf	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Dom Oil F	25c	M	Apr. 30	Apr. 17
Gen Amer Oil Co of Tex 6% cv pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hartford Times, Inc. 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Homestake Min	37½c	M	Apr. 25	Apr. 20
Howe Scale 5% pf	$2.50	S	Apr. 15	Apr. 12
Humberstone Shoe Co, Ltd	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Int Cigar Mach	50c		May 1	Apr. 15
Kawneer Co	10c		Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Kress (S H) & Co	40c		May 1	Apr. 19
Do spec pf	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Little L L G M	10c		Apr. 29	Apr. 18
Loew's, Inc, 6½ cum pf	$1.62½	c	May 15	Apr. 30
Lyon Metal Products, Inc	12½c		Apr. 3	Mar. 27
Martag Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Do $3 pf	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Mech&Farm Bk Alb	$5		Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Monroe Loan S A	5c		Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Do pf	3½c	Q	June 1	May 5
Natl Chem & Mfg	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Neon Pr of W Can Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	S	May 1	Apr. 15
New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co	$1		Apr. 15	Mar. 29
N Y Merch Co	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
North RR (N H)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 11
Northern Trust Co. (Phila. Pa.)	$6	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Nunn-Bush Shoe	25c		Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Do 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Orange Crush Ltd conv pr	70c			
	35c	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Outlet Co	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Pac Lighting	15c	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Rochester Amer Ins Co (N Y)	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Richardson Co	40c		Apr. 18	Apr. 6
Raymond C. Pile pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
St L Co W $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
St. Paul Union Stockyards Co	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Sanborn Map Co	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Security Tr (Lynn)	40c		Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Sed W Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Shuron Optical	25c		Apr. 22	Apr. 12
Sivyer St Cast	25c		Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Sonoco Prod	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Toledo Ed 5% pf 41 2-3c	M		May 1	Apr. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 7% pf	58 1-3c	M	May 1	Apr. 15
Toledo L&P 6% pf	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Torrington Water	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Towle Manufact	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Washington Oil	50c		Apr. 10	Apr. 6
White Sew M pr pf	50c		May 1	Apr. 9

*Payable in cash or common stock. †One half share for each share held.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
50 3¼s '41	104.21	104.21	104.21
13 2½s '49-45	112.10	112.10	112.10
5 2½s '52-50	106.31	106.31	106.31
5 2¾s '54-51	108.27	108.27	108.27
2 2¾s '60-65	109.10	109.10	109.10
5 2¾s '65-60	107.29	107.29	107.29

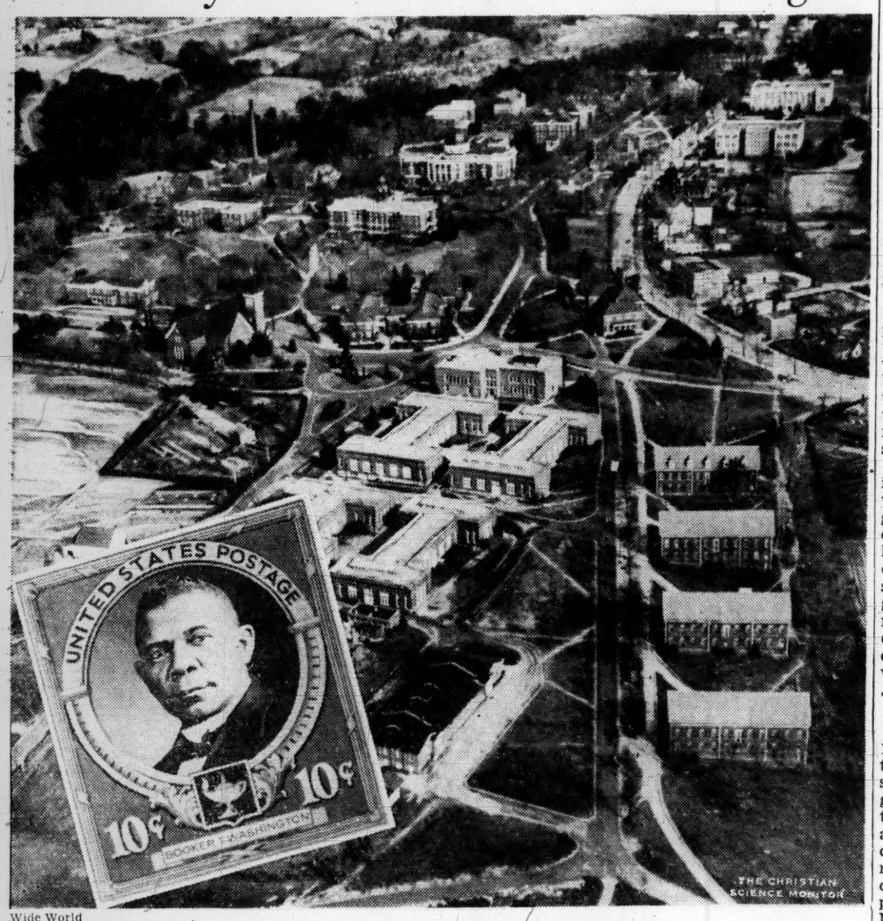
Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	108.24	108.24	108.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleghanp cv 5s 44	81½	81½	81½
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
20 Am & For P 5s 2030	67½	67½	67½
32 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
24 Am T&T 5½s 43	104 23-32	107 23-32	
7 Am T&T 3¼ 66	110	109¾	109¾
20 Am T & T 3¼s 61	110	110	110
2 Am W W&E 6s 75	108¾	108½	108¾
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102⅞	102¾	102¾
1 Arm Del 4s '57	103½	103½	103½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	103¼	103⅛	103¼
15 AT&SF 4s '95	106	105⅞	105⅞
10 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	89	88¾	88¾
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
3 A C Line 1st4s '52	71½	71½	71½
4 A C Line 4½s '64	57½	57½	57½
10 AubAuto cv4¾s'39	60	60	60
5 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69¾	69½	69¾
11 B&O '95 A st	27⅞	27¾	27¾
9 B&O 2000 D st	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
3 B&O '96 F st	28	27⅞	28
11 B&O cv '60 st	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 B&O 1st 4s '48	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 B&O PLE WV 5½ st	59	59	59
6 B&O SW '50 st	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 B&O TC 4s '59	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	116	116	116
2 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	134⅛	134⅛	134⅞
18 Beth Stl 3½s'52	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
5 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	104⅛	104	104
11 Boston&Me 5s'67	49⅛	48½	49
1 Boston&Me 5s'67 st	46¾	46¾	46¾
5 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	49	48¾	48¾
7 Boston&Me 5s'55	49	49	49
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	102	102	102
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'65 ct	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	97¾	9747	97¾
4 Buf R&P '57 st	39½	39½	39½
6 Can Nat ss'69 Jly	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	112½	112½	112½
2 Can Pac 5s'54	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Can Pac 4½s'60	79	79	79
9 Can Pac 4s perp	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
5 Cen Foundry 6s '41	95	95	95
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7	7	7
3 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	107½	107¼	107¼
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99½	99½	99½
15 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	83	83	83
18 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92½	92½	92½
1CB &Q 4s III '49	100	100	100
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	90	90	90
43 Chic Gt West 4s '59	30¾	30	30½
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	7	7
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19	19	19
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11⅜	11¼	11¼
15 Chi&NW 4s '87	17½	17½	17½
10 Chi&NW 3½s '87	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
5 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8½	8⅜	8½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	107⅞	108
1 ClevCliffsTerm 5½s '72	88½	88½	88½
4 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¾	78¾	78¾
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	71	70¾	71
2 Col&So 4½s '80	29	29	29
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110¾	110⅝	110¾
31 Comwlt Ed cv 3½s '58	130¼	130	130¼
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	107¼	107	107¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '48	108½	108¼	108½
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Con Rys 4s '54	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Pow 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30½	30½	30½
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	108½	108½	108½
6 D & R G West 5s '55	3	2¾	3
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	108½	108½	108½
5 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	108	108	108
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
7 Ed Ill NY 5s '95	149½	149½	149½
6 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	16¾	16¾
23 Erie rfg 5s '75	17	16¾	16¾
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	58	58	58
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	107	107	107
47 Fla E Cst 5s '74	67⅛	67¼	67¼
1 Fonda J & G 4½s '82ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	88	88	88
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	71½	71	71
19 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70¼	70	70¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	42½	42	42¼
10 Int T&T 5s '55	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95	94¾	94¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '46	39	39	39
7 K C South 5s '50	67¼	67	67¼
8 Kans G & E 4½s '80	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
9 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	107⅛	-06⅜	106⅜
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	42½	42½	42½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49¾	49	49
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	86	86	86
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	90	90	90
4 Leh & ON Y 4s '45	34	34	34
21 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105½	105¼	105½
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99⅝	99¾
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	95	94	95
18 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86⅞	86½	86½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
24 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	82	82	82
18 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101	100⅜	101
5 Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s54	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33½	33	33½
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	48	47½	48
6 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	112¼	112	112¼
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	46½	46½	46½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	49⅞	49½	49⅞
2 Indus Rayon 4½s 43	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Interb R Tr 7

Nation Pays Tribute to Booker T. Washington



Wide World

Aerial View of Tuskegee Institute

Dormitories are lined up at right and trade schools are the "I" shaped group of buildings in center. Left center is the chapel and the administration buildings are in the right background. Inset is a reproduction of the special Booker T. Washington stamp.

'From America to Britain', A Gesture of Friendship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Inside stately Dudley House, one of the few remaining private mansions in London's fashionable and much hoteled Park Lane, bales of wool in ordered heaps now cover the polished floors and packing cases filled with dresses, woolies, shirts, and children's clothes are piled high beneath the glittering chandeliers.

For Dudley House, belying its Park Lane exterior, is for the present a bonded warehouse, surely the only bonded warehouse in the world where a traditionally English butler opens the front door for those whose business lies within, the sorters, packers, checkers, carriers, and officers of the customs service.

But it is not for its tradition or its strange metamorphosis into a warehouse that Dudley House has gained a new significance in London's wartime scheme of things. It holds a new place in the thoughts of Londoners for what it represents, a gesture of friendship. A gesture eloquently implied in the four words printed, red-bordered on slips of paper stitched to every dress and every shirt and every wooly in this Park Lane depository . . . "From America to Britain."

Gifts From America

All the articles, so far about 15,000 of them, checked in from the trucks which now pull up outside aristocratic Dudley House are gifts from American citizens to those citizens of Britain, children and adults, to whom the war has caused hardship or distress. The mansion itself has been handed over to its present utilitarian purpose by the daughter of a former United States Ambassador here, now the Honorable Lady Ward. The majority of the packers and sorters in the warehouse, volunteers all, are American women in London and American wives of British citizens under the capable charge of American-born Lady Robertson.

The service is under the direction of the American Society for British Civilian and Medical Aid, founded in America to give assistance to the civilian population here. President of the Society is Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich and its directors include Mr. Harold S. Vanderbilt, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, and Mr. John A. Rockefeller III.

Many in Need of Help

So far, owing to the absence of the immediate air raids which most everyone wrongly anticipated, the service has not had the urgency which it might otherwise have gained. But it is much appreciated all the same, for there are many British citizens who are already in need of the assistance it provides. The service does not collect comforts for the armed forces like so many others. Instead, it represents the only large-scale private effort in existence in Britain concerned solely with helping these nonuniformed "combatants" of modern war, the civilians. To ensure that gifts go to those who need them most, distribution is made through the Personal Service League, which has wide ramifications throughout the country.

In the first two weeks of its existence as a bonded warehouse, Dudley House received nearly 15,000 articles, including 6,400 children's dresses, 2,000 men's woolen "pullover" vests, 1,000 boys' shirts, and 650 women's dresses, as well as 6,000 pounds of knitting wool. They came, by devious routes from all parts of the United States, from New York to California.

"When people talk about Anglo-American relations nowadays, they are nearly always thinking of clashes of political opinion," Lady Robertson remarked to the writer. "But there is a great deal to remember that is outside politics and means just as much. There is a lot of sympathy and friendship. Our work here is a contribution to that friendship, from America."

One might add that is a much appreciated contribution, too, that is made in this unique Park Lane bonded warehouse which, despite the workaday uniforms of customs officials, the air of business-to-be-done, the piled and labeled bales, the plain wood packing-cases, somehow retaining much of its atmosphere of stateliness. And its butler.

Aid for 'Sympathy Strikers' Is Denied

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 6 (AP)—The Third District Court of Appeal ruled the California Employment Commission "clearly" abused the law in ordering payment of jobless benefits to "sympathy strikers."

Overruling the Commission's policy, the opinion held that persons who leave their employment voluntarily to avoid going through a picket line are not entitled to State compensation.

The ruling was made yesterday in a case involving the Bodinson Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, which nullified past payments made to certain employees of the concern.

A welders' union went on strike last year and the machinists' local drew its members off their jobs and told them to apply for unemployment compensation. The Bodinson Company appealed from a referee's decision in favor of the workers.

Study of Farm Work and Trades Pushed in Illinois as Job Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Farm boys and girls in Illinois, are adding practical farming to the three R's which once were the main core of the studies in the little school house on the hill. In fact, as much as one-fourth of their school time, thanks to funds from the George Deen Act, can be spent on farm problems, C. A. Bell, director of Vocational Education for Illinois, told the State Conference on Vocational Education here. Moreover, some of their school work is done out on the land, where they make experiments theorized on in their books, taking back results and observations to the teacher. A 20 per cent increase in the number of Illinois schools adopting vocational classes in agriculture was reported.

In educating young folks along lines which will lead to employment, Illinois is found to have made unusual strides in the last few years. The State is said to rank first in number of members in the American Vocational Association. Classes in training salesmen, milkmen, grocers, and all types of distributors have jumped from nothing three years ago to 50 different schools today. Most of these are evening classes, attended by people over 21 years of age, who are doing their best to improve their efficiency and thereby hold the jobs they have, or who are preparing to get placed in some remunerative position.

Homemaking too, has been on the increase, but this no longer classed under the head of home economics, has less to do with just cooking and sewing. It goes into a more comprehensive study of the family as a whole, of family relationships, money management, team work, and all the duties in a household to keep the family machine running smoothly.

In Chicago, an increasing emphasis has been placed on vocational training in the schools by Supt. William H. Johnson. Within the last three years the appropriation for vocational training from the Federal Government for Chicago has jumped from $72,000 in 1936 to $350,000 in 1939, according to Alexander M. Sullivan, Director of Vocational Education. Besides the Washburne Trade School with its 5,000 students, most of whom are training as apprentices, Chicago has recently equipped five schools as vocational training centers, Mr. Sullivan said. Although these are for students of high school level, many attending are graduates of academic high schools or junior colleges who have not succeeded in finding jobs.

In the vocational schools, students learn sheet metal work, carpentering, beauty culture, tailoring, millinery, commercial cooking for cafeterias and restaurants, commercial art, and other trades which may give them a boost toward a job. In addition, they have some academic subjects.

Another speaker at the Conference, Charles A. Prosser, former head of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and now head of Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis, declared that there is a movement for reform in high schools to take care of boys and girls who are not college bound. He described a plan whereby high school would serve equally youths planning to go to college and those who want to be prepared to earn their living upon graduation.

Dr. Arthur F. Dodge, associate professor of industrial education at the University of Illinois, pointed out the difficulty of rapid technological changes in industry, which would make a pupil's training obsolete shortly after he received it. Pupils must be trained to adapt themselves to changing conditions; and this, he thought, might best be done by teaching a boy a "whole trade," including a thorough understanding of the theory back of the trade processes. This would go far, too, toward the boy's developing ability to adapt himself to "changes within the trade."

Stamp Honors Founder Of Negro School

A stamp honoring Booker T. Washington, founder in 1881 of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, a training school in industry, agriculture and the social sciences for Negroes, will appear Sunday. Thus the United States Government pays tribute to a man who as much as any other helped lift the veil of ignorance and poverty from the members of his race in the United States.

This latest honor to Dr. Washington recalls the three major policies he emphasized from Tuskegee's founding: (1) Training in Industry, or training negro youth in skilled vocations; (2) Agricultural Development, or assisting the negro to establish himself on the land as the foundation of his own economic advancement and the welfare of the South; (3) Inter-Racial Goodwill as essential to negro progress and the highest development of the South.

More than 20,000 graduates and students, in addition to receiving literary training, have acquired a working knowledge in mechanical industries and agricultural education. Seventy-five per cent live in the South where opportunities for advancement are continually increasing. About 25 per cent live in the North. These figures mean that fundamentally Tuskegee ministers directly to the needs of the section in which it is located, and that areas from which its students come are being benefitted directly through trained negro youth.

Due to the position Tuskegee occupies in the agricultural field, George Washington Carver, research chemist, continues to discover new products and new uses for old products. He has lived and worked at Tuskegee for more than 40 years. His experiments have covered a large field, including the peanut, sweet potato, clay pigments and other products.

N. J. Labor Board Accused of Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 4—The New Jersey Department of Labor is employing "persecution tactics" to enforce its minimum wage order in the industry manufacturing small articles, according to a group of Jersey City manufacturers.

The Department's order, they hold, in setting a 35-cents-an-hour minimum as compared with a 30-cent minimum under the Federal Act, places wages too high and puts New Jersey concerns at a disadvantage in competing with manufacturers from other states, spokesmen for the Jersey City group told Gov. A. Harry Moore yesterday.

Governor Moore promised to inquire into the matter and said another meeting would be arranged when State Labor Commissioner John Toohey, Jr., returns from a Florida vacation.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Edward J. Flynn denied the persecution charge and accused some of the manufacturers of failing to co-operate with the department, which is only trying, he said, to carry out the law.

The order against which complaint was brought was promulgated last June and made directory for a period of nine months. The limit has expired, opening the way to make it mandatory, with penalties of $50 to $200 for violations. The only penalty had been publication of names of violators.

Governor Moore assured the group there would be no move toward making the order mandatory until a hearing has been held.

Toronto Relief Costs Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Unemployment relief expenditures throughout the province have shown another decided drop according to a summary of January figures made by Eric Cross, Provincial Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs.

In the 40 municipalities which account for 85 per cent of the total relief load, 8.9 per cent of the total population received relief in that month, as compared with 12.1 per cent in January, 1939.

For the first two months of 1940 Toronto taxpayers will pay less than half the amount they had to pay for unemployment relief during January and February of last year. In 1939 the city paid $626,394 towards a gross expenditure of $1,472,595, and this year for the corresponding two months' period the city will pay $297,300 out of a gross expenditure of $1,215,393. The Welfare Commissioner reported that 58,182 individuals received relief in Toronto in February, 1940, as against 73,454 assisted in February of last year.

Seven smaller cities have no longer an unemployment relief problem, said Mr. Cross, and six others showed reductions in relief expenditures of from 51 to 71 per cent in January as compared with January, 1939.

The group of 40 municipalities registered an average reduction in cost of relief of 24.5 per cent over January, 1939, with a decrease in numbers from 214,531 to 156,969, or 36.8 per cent.

Reds Seek Dies Seizures Test

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (AP)—A federal court order for the arrest of two Dies Committee investigators and a policeman on charges of conspiring to deprive a Communist of his civil rights opened the way today for a possible Supreme Court test of the legality of the Committee's raids.

Federal Judge George A. Welsh made it clear he wanted to bring about a test case when he directed issuance of warrants yesterday for Philadelphia Police Lieut. Albert Granitz and George F. Hurley and Chester Howe, agents of the Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities.

Carl Reeve, Communist candidate for the United States Senate, and other Communist Party leaders, charged their constitutional rights were infringed by a raid on their headquarters here Tuesday, when a truckload of material was seized. Mr. Reeve contended he was denied the right to summon a lawyer.

Declaring he would be "very happy" if the Supreme Court received the case as quickly as possible, Judge Welsh said:

"I hope we will not sacrifice freedom and liberty on the altar of patriotism. Tolerance on all sides is necessary today. The men who conducted this raid might well and honestly have been doing their duty. I don't want this to degenerate into a one-man decision."

In Washington, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, called upon "the people of this country" to judge whether his anti-Communist drive is right.

"I think," he said, "that the entire question as to whether or not agents of foreign dictators who claim constitutional rights and shirk constitutional duties can legally conceal from the Congress and the American people their true names and un-American activities, must be immediately decided by the people of this country.

"Our committee has pursued every lawful method in its attempt to expose all subversive groups and organizations."

Mr. Reeve declared none of the material confiscated by the raiders was subversive to the Government. With counsel for the International Workers Order, whose offices also were raided, he asked for return of the material, but Mr. Dies said it already had been placed in the committee's records at Washington.

Hutchins Backs Dean On Banning Browder

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, refused yesterday to set aside a Dean's ruling forbidding a speech by Earl Browder, Communist Party chieftain, on the campus.

The educator set forth his views on the case in a half-hour interview demanded by a delegation of student members of the American Student Union, the Communist Party and others.

Browder was scheduled to speak April 12, but William Randall, Assistant Dean, canceled the engagement, sponsored by the Campus Communist Group, because of Browder's conviction of passport fraud. Browder addressed a student gathering on the campus last spring.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHICAGO, ILL.—Practitioner's office available mornings except Thursday, or Tuesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons. Apply mornings, Room 200, 220 S. Michigan Avenue.

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REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

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JACKSON, MISS., The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional, free garage; tourists welcome. Tel. 3-1518.

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HOLLYWOOD, FLA., 2nd floor — Corner rooms, also eastern exposure; private bath; ground floor; 9 blocks from Boulevard; $9 to $15 double weekly; hot water. Ph. Hollywood 238-W.

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FOR SALE—Grandfather's clock with chimes, cost $450; also 2 lovely bronze statues, cost $600; one large living-room mirror; a few choice pictures and books; reasonable prices; no dealers. Centre Newton, 1885-M (Mass.).

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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Local Classified (Continued)

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Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

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CHEERFUL, quiet, loving home with attention. University 4-0229. Write Box G-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for state highway reconstruction in WILMINGTON (F. A. 20 (3) and 309D (1) (1939)) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, April 30, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $2200. Minimum wage rates: $1.00, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right is reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. April 6, 1940.

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Local Classified (Continued)

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(Continued)

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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
132 E. Flagler Street
Phone 2-5996 Est. 1897

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
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Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Jureit Bakery
"Bakers of the Best"
2100 West Flagler Tel. 2-6181
DAILY HOME DELIVERY

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Genuine Antiques
YE OLD ANTIQUE SHOP
1822 Biscayne Blvd., Phone 2-8064
VERA GAFFNEY

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

For Everything Electrical
Appliances and Wiring See
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 618

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

Complete Interiors
Furniture Draperies
Floor Coverings Accessories
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St. Phone 3-3141

Gowns
Pastels—Sheers—Batiste
ROSE FRANZIS
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-2057
Clyde Court Bldg.

FILERS INC.
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Hardware and Clothing
N. W. 7th Avenue and 95th Street
Phone 7-5044

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

FOYE COTHRIN
REALTOR
We Solicit Your Business
1069 S. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3206

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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Harvey's Restaurant
Distinctive Food
Distinctive Atmosphere
720 WEST FLAGLER
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

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HOUSE of ART
821 LINCOLN ROAD
14TH ANNUAL
Clearance Sale
Discounts
20% to 50%
OFF
BAGS
JEWELRY
VANITIES
GIFTS
ARTS
LAMPS
IVORY FIGURES
BOTTLES
CURIOS
SEMI-PRECIOUS FIGURES

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
on Normandy Isle
940 Everglades Concourse, Miami Beach
Opposite the Monument
Breakfast - Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Phone 6-9112

Pinto
LADIES' TAILLEUR
High Grade Furs. Furs Restyled
1642 EUCLID AVE. PHONE 5-7066
FURS STORED

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5285
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE
AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340 23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

LOUIS' GRILL
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices

Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 ST. AT WASHINGTON AVE.

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road, Phone 5-2701
JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
HOSIERY PERFUMES
Distributors for
DUNHILL — SCHIAPARELLI — CHANEL

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

GIBBS SERVICE
For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

Emerick's Cafeteria
All-Ways "Reliable"
A new, modern cafeteria, featuring Home Cooking
216-218 North Orange Avenue

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern Eating Place
SEATING CAPACITY 300
CLEARWATER
SARASOTA—at Five Points

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
for Men
338 Main Street

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET. SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
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STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300
Clearwater 5-4201

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A complete beauty service
104 4TH ST. NORTH
MRS. LORA L. HAMILTON, Owner and Mgr

INSURANCE
J. H. BENES
Associated with
Taggart Insurance Co.
A. G. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

The ERMATINGER Shoppe
Importers of Panamas *Accessories* *Fine Feathers Hosiery*
Agents for
KNOX—WEYMAN—GAGE—STETSON HATS
24 Third Street North

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

RADIOS RADIO SERVICE
JOHN DANISON RADIO CO.
Authorized **PHILCO** *Dealers*
Service on all makes *Rentals*
125 Third St. South Phone 5904

Roger's
THE ELEGANCE OF FINE JEWELRY
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
809-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

EAT
POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE 1-1254 93 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits and Gift Boxes. Also bags of all sizes to carry in your car.
Every box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors
2702 So. Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie. W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8: a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA

Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

SAVANNAH

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"

Phone 2-3158 - 2-3159
Bull at Liberty Sts.

BARRETT BEAUTY SHOPPE
GRADUATE BEAUTICIANS
Permanent Waving
Special Undine Wireless Permanent
141 BULL STREET Phone 6919

Marnez Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Three Perry Street, West
Telephone 4396

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Annette's Dairy
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED
2431 Habersham St.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

JOHN E. SCHLEY
General Insurance
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Service not the cheapest but most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

HAMMOND ORGANS
STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS
"Everything Musical"
ANDREWS MUSIC CO.
"Our 48th Year" 231 N. Tryon

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"

European Local Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND—Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed; happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. Vetterli, Oberaach, Thurgau.

Europe

Denmark

COPENHAGEN

Ladies' Hairdresser
LEONA
Ane Katrinesvej 2. Godthaab 2166
H. Hassi Hansen

France

PARIS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-87 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

BRANDSTOF
BESTELLEN?
BREURE FUEL
OPBELLEN!! **33.38.10**
Waldeck Pyrmontkade 88

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dijkveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Gire 22878

DRUKKERY
VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den H A G
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 Kungsgatan 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

MRS. STINA LÖF
Milliner
Spring and Summer Novelties from Paris
Biblioteksgatan 3, 1 tr.

By Appointment to the Royal Family
Aktiebolaget John V. Lofgren & Co.
DRAPERS
Founded in 1818
Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods
FREDSGATAN 3

THE ORIENTAL SHOP
TOKIO
Hamngatan 24 Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes

Alma Nilsons Damfrisering
(Amalia Nordgrens efftr.)
Blasieholmstorg 9 Tel. 10 47 32
HAIRDRESSER

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

Blomsterhandel
Artillerigatan 83 Tel. 600316
Dagligen färska blommor
Flowers
HENRIK REIFELDT

Switzerland

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

Hans Hassler & Co. A.G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken, Linoleum *(Carpets)*

BASEL

AZED A. S.
Depôt de Naville et Cie. Genève
Stationery, Books, Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G.

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.48

MODES KAENEL
Aeschengraben 20
Tel. 4.42.54
(MILLINER)

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel 22770
(Provisions)

NAEFZER-RUEGG
Konditorei—Tea Room
Spez: Pralinés und Konfect
Aeschenvorstadt 25 Tel. 4.48.98

Maleratelier—J. Bertschin
übernimmt sämtl. Malerarbeiten
Florastrasse 13, Binningen bei Basel
Tel. 49.283 (PAINTER)

A. BEER
Lingerie et Raccommodage
Sempacherstrasse 57
(UNDERLINEN AND MENDING)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

OSCAR FÄH
NEUENGASSE 30
Frames all your pictures
Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Rytligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

All Kinds of
FURNITURE
Excellent Reproduction of Period Furniture. Individual Service by
Th. Schärer's Son & Co.
7, KRAMGASSE, BERNE
Draperies — Upholstering
Wood-Panelling — Ceilings
Floor-Coverings—Wall-Papers
Ask for Projects

Chr. Rüfenacht A.G.
always at your service
COATS WOOLLENS
FROCKS SILKS
KNITWEAR HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR GLOVES
Spitalgasse 17.

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

Gerber-Schonthal
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfarberei und
Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Ryffligässchen 3. Tel. 2.15.97

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Schuhhaus Schneider
Vormals Lew & Co.
Marktgasse 4
BERN Tel 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialitat Prothos

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and Upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire —radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Bluthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

TH. ZRYD
Uhren & Bijouterie
Kramgasse 82, beim Zeitglocken
Especially good selection of Watches and Jewellery. The same House in Interlaken and Wengen.

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

Motorräder—Velos

Ed. SCHOR
Bollwerk 41
(Motorbikes, Bicycles)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

Tailor—Dresmaker
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9 — Tel. 3.18.27
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

GOTTFRIED PFANDER
Tailleur
(Haltestelle Steinibach)
Tel. 47.149 *(Tailor)*

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

BIEL

E. WEISE, Jun.
Das Fachgeschäft fur chemische Reinigung und Färben
Centralplatz Tel. 48.57
(Dry Cleaning)

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MIT
Schmid-Schuhen
werden Sie immer zufrieden sein!
28 Nidaugasse
(Shoes)

SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued)

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel

47, Bahnhofstrasse

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

F. MARTHALER
Erstklassige Fleisch und Wurstwaren
41 Centralstrasse Tel. 43.61
(Butcher)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK

Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions.

IMPRIMERIE
E. DELACHAUX
GENÈVE
TERREAUX-DU-TEMPLE 3
TYPOGRAPHIE MODERNE
TOUS TRAVAUX POUR L'INDUSTRIE
LE COMMERCE ET LES ARTS
Printing

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

La Maison de Blanc
Calicoes
14 Rue de Rive, vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(WHITE GOODS)

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes
at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made.
Hosiery—Shirts

CONFISERIE—TEA-ROOM
MAEDER-VINES
2, Place du Lac, 2
Téléphone 5 39.53 Fermé le dimanche

Quality Groceries and Drugstore
English and American Products
Ch. Leclerc & Gorin S.A.
Rue de Rive 8

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
FUSTERIE 7 (LINEN)

"LA MAISON de L'ELECTRICITE"
W. PIRET
6, RUE BONIVARD TEL. 2.88.18
Toutes installations et fournitures pour électricité et radio.

Travaux d'Art et de Fantaisie
Fabrication—Réparations
Ivoire
Bois des Iles,
Corne
Ecaille
A. Barmet
3, Grand' Rue
Handicrafts, Ivory Carving, etc.

VITRERIE—STORES—MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENT
GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

LAUSANNE

SPECIAL FURRIER
St. Pierre 2
Latest Models
Repairing and Storage
Also made to order
A. Biro

LUCERNE

Bally SCHUHE
Schuhhaus MODERN
Luzern - Pfistergasse 29
Foot Wear

STATIONERY
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 21.581
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Book Binding and Printing

MOLKEREI BURRI
near Panorama
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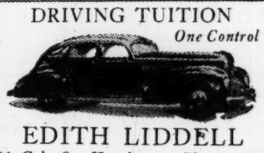

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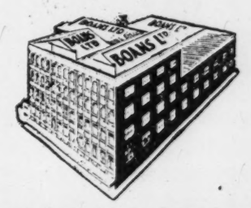

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

What a Language!

Bridge Fan: "I didn't play no trumps all evening."

Uninitiated Friend: "What grammar!"

Ahem!

"The last speaker," said the chairman of the Health Congress, "is a striking example of the efficacy of the doctrines he so eloquently advocates. Hale and hearty at 80 years of age, he could tire out many a man younger than himself."

A voice from the audience: "He did!"

Tit-Bits

". . . Remember you are helping to make the world safe for Democracy. . . . Remember you are helping to make the world safe for Democracy. . . ."

In Utopia

The thrifty home is where the only things they ever get on time are the meals.

Similar Trend

Teacher pointed out that a surname often indicated the trade of the ancestors of those who bore the name. He gave, as examples, Smith, Taylor, Baker, and others. Then he questioned one of the boys.

"What were your ancestors, Webb?"

"Spiders, sir."—Tit-Bits.

Tough Job

"Pat, didn't you tell me that a brother of yours is a lawyer?"

"Yis, sor," replied Pat.

"And you a hod carrier! The good things of life are not equally divided are they?"

"No, sor," said Pat. "Poor fellow—my brother couldn't do this to save his life!"—Bridgeport Bulletin.

Barrels and Barrels!

A much beloved minister, who preached good sermons, had a habit of exaggerating—always, however, on the side of good. But finally the Elders decided that they would have to speak to him about it, which, of course, they disliked very much to do, but they finally got up the courage and spoke to him, and when they got through, he said: "Oh, Brethren, don't I know it? And it has caused me to shed barrels and barrels of tears."

Happy Boy

The father was shaving a heavy growth of beard. His small son asked what he was doing.

"Shaving, my boy," he returned. "Your father must look presentable when he gets to the office."

Fascinated, the lad watched the flashing razor.

"Do you do that every day?" asked the lad.

"Absolutely," said the parent. "The hair keeps growing back, so I have to shave every day."

"I'm glad I wasn't born with a face like yours!" cried the youngster happily.

Party Fun

Drawing Race

Make in private a list of 10 items. These can be difficult or simple, according to the drawing ability of the guests. For instance, one could have "a poached egg on toast," "the back of a tramcar," or even an abstract idea such as "Internationalism."

Divide players into two teams, and place them in separate rooms, with a supervisor in each. At a given moment, one player from each side has to dash to a person seated outside the rooms, who tells them the first item on the list. They then run back to their teams, and, without speaking a word, make a lightning sketch of it. The first member to guess correctly what it is must run out in turn, and hear the second item, which is dealt with in the same way.

The first team to guess the whole list are winners. This game often produces the most comical results.—Diana D., London.

Bible Facts

The Mount of Olives

The rocky mountain ridge known to us as the Mount of Olives rises to the east of Jerusalem, being separated from the hill on which the temple once stood, by the valley of the Brook Kidron.

Ascending the steep western slope of the mount by one of its stony paths, one soon passes the traditional site of the Garden of Gethsemane, which lies near the foot of the hill. From the summit of the mount one gains a wide view of Jerusalem and particularly of that portion of it still known as the temple area, though the temple itself, destroyed by the Romans in 70 A. D., has long given place to a Mohammedan edifice which is erected on the same site.

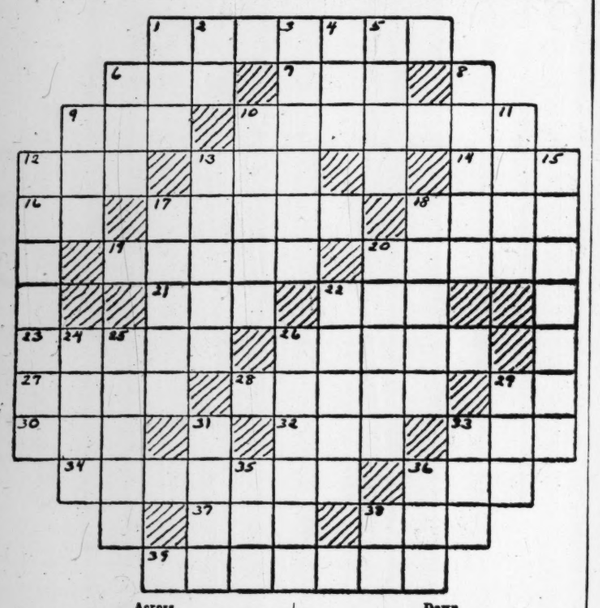
On the Mount of Olives there are now comparatively few of the olive trees which give the hill its name; though some very ancient specimens are to be seen in the Garden of Gethsemane.

A Verse for Today

Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily.—Isa. 58:8.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

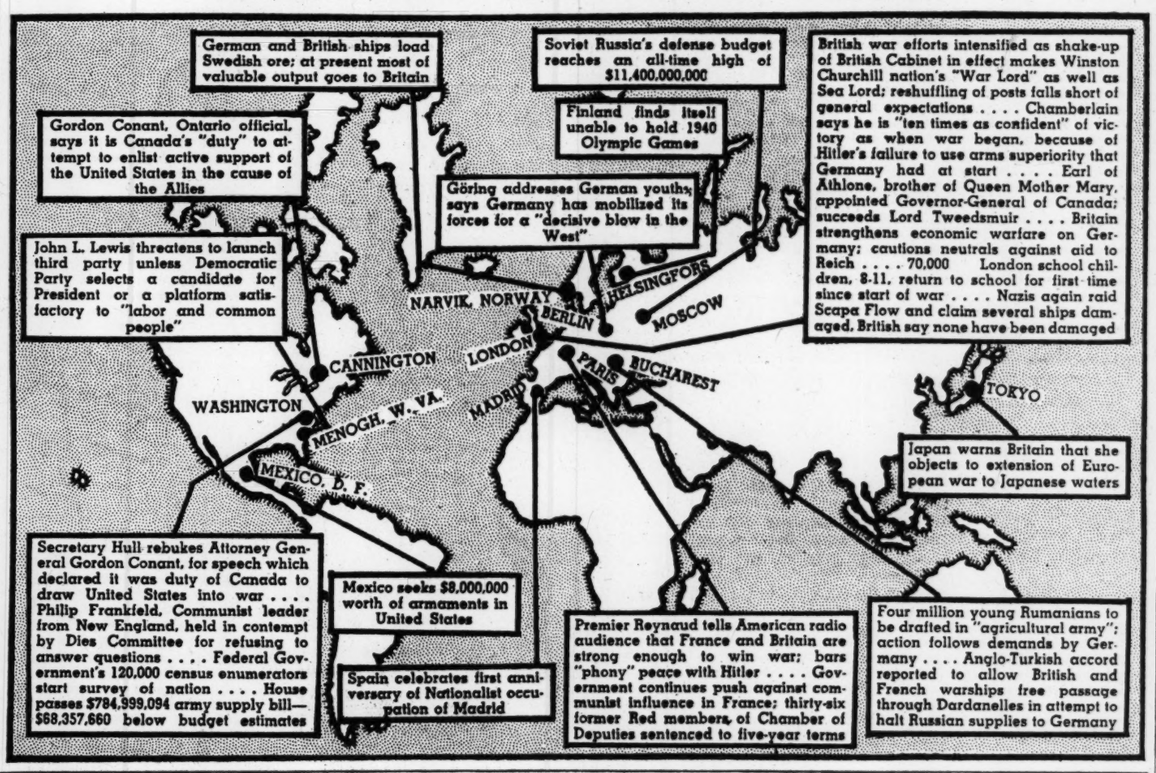
1—Who wrote "Ben-Hur"?
6—Leaves of the yaray are used in making what (sing.)?
7—Who was father of Rephaiah (Neh. 3:9)?
9—Cinderella's slipper, in original version, was made of what?
10—What is a fortified city and seaport of Morocco, Africa?
12—Small bed is what?
13—What is a silver coin of Latvia?
14—What was Lord Byron's Boatswain?
16—What tool was used in Bible times?
17—Who was father of David?
18—What popular sport is of Oriental origin?
19—According to tradition, what birds saved Rome from invasion?
20—What was first name of author of "A Fable for Critics"?
21—What is a city of Oklahoma?
22—What is a river in North Carolina?
23—Cybele rode in a chariot drawn by two what?
26—What is dammar?
27—What do you call difference in favor of one as against another?
28—Where would a Parian live?
29—What adjective suffix denotes "belonging to"?
30—A golfer poises ball on what?
32—Color oriole is what?
33—Who was son of Jacob and Zilpah?
34—What was first camping-place of Israelites when they left Egypt (Ex. 12:37)?
36—What is name of either of two New Testament books (abbr.)?
37—What money of account was introduced into England by Danish invaders?
38—What game is played by children?
39—What herald in "Iliad" had a very loud voice?

Down

1—Anunit was Babylonian goddess of what?
2—Near.
3—What is southern peak of Mt. Everest?
4—In what month was Oliver Hasard Perry born (abbr.)?
5—What crustacean has five pairs of legs?
6—Would a bourock be an owl, hut, or ape?
8—Lot was delivered from what place (Gen. 19)?
9—What animal is mentioned in fable of the grapes?
10—Who was a son of Ishmael (I Chron. 1:30)?
11—What is a part performed by an actor in a drama?
12—In Arthurian legends, where was the Round Table?
13—What is a manufacturing city of Yorkshire, England?
15—What English voyager discovered Cape Cod?
17—Overalls are often called what?
18—In Greek legend, who grew up as a shepherd boy on Mt. Ida?
20—Who sowed dragon's teeth?
22—Who was Sarai's father-in-law?
24—What date in March do you associate with Julius Caesar?
25—What was a kind of theater in ancient Greece and afterward in Rome?
26—What is used for wickerwork?
29—What is a river of Switzerland?
31—If you visited Coatbridge, whom would you see (sing.)?
33—Who was ruler of Magog?
35—Where is Roseburg (abbr.)?
36—What do you call cage of an elevator or lift?
38—Towards.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


German and British ships load Swedish ore; at present most of valuable output goes to Britain
Soviet Russia's defense budget reaches an all-time high of $11,400,000,000
British war efforts intensified as shake-up of British Cabinet in effect makes Winston Churchill nation's "War Lord" as well as Sea Lord; reshuffling of posts falls short of general expectations . . . . Chamberlain says he is "ten times as confident" of victory as when war began, because of Hitler's failure to use arms superiority that Germany had at start . . . . Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mother Mary, appointed Governor-General of Canada; succeeds Lord Tweedsmuir . . . . Britain strengthens economic warfare on Germany; cautions neutrals against aid to Reich . . . . 70,000 London school children, 8-11, return to school for first time since start of war . . . . Nazis again raid Scapa Flow and claim several ships damaged. British say none have been damaged
Gordon Conant, Ontario official, says it is Canada's "duty" to attempt to enlist active support of the United States in the cause of the Allies
Finland finds itself unable to hold 1940 Olympic Games
Göring addresses German youth; says Germany has mobilized its forces for a "decisive blow in the West"
John L. Lewis threatens to launch third party unless Democratic Party selects a candidate for President or a platform satisfactory to "labor and common people"
NARVIK, NORWAY
BERLIN
HELSINGFORS
MOSCOW
LONDON
CANNINGTON
WASHINGTON
MENOGH, W. VA.
MEXICO, D. F.
MADRID
PARIS
BUCHAREST
TOKYO
Japan warns Britain that she objects to extension of European war to Japanese waters
Secretary Hull rebukes Attorney General Gordon Conant, for speech which declared it was duty of Canada to draw United States into war . . . . Philip Frankfeld, Communist leader from New England, held in contempt by Dies Committee for refusing to answer questions . . . . Federal Government's 120,000 census enumerators start survey of nation . . . . House passes $784,999,094 army supply bill—$68,357,660 below budget estimates
Mexico seeks $8,000,000 worth of armaments in United States
Spain celebrates first anniversary of Nationalist occupation of Madrid
Premier Reynaud tells American radio audience that France and Britain are strong enough to win war; bars "phony" peace with Hitler . . . . Government continues push against communist influence in France; thirty-six former Red members of Chamber of Deputies sentenced to five-year terms
Four million young Rumanians to be drafted in "agricultural army"; action follows demands by Germany . . . . Anglo-Turkish accord reported to allow British and French warships free passage through Dardanelles in attempt to halt Russian supplies to Germany

Sunbonnet Sue

Aiding Humanity

In this world, the one thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, to do well and worthily, a piece of work, the doing of which is of vital consequence to the welfare of mankind.—Theodore Roosevelt.

It Has Been Said of Ideas

Old ideas are prejudices, and new ones are caprices.—Dondan.

There is more dynamite in an idea than in many bombs.—Bishop Vincent.

Our land is not more the recipient of the men of all countries than of their ideas.—Bancroft.

A healthy hunger for a great idea is the beauty and blessedness of life.—Jean Ingelow.

Ideas are the great warriors of the world.—Garfield.

Ideas are cosmopolitan. They have the liberty of the world.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Ideas make their way in silence like the waters that, filtering behind the rocks of the Alps, loosen them from the mountains on which they rest.—D'Aubigné.

Our ideas, like orange plants, spread out in proportion to the size of the box which imprisons the roots.—Bulwer.

By what strange law of mind is it that an idea long overlooked, and trodden under foot as a useless stone, suddenly sparkles out in a new light as a discovered diamond?—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Brevities

Humorist: According to a tailor, men's shoulders are becoming broader. It's just as well, with income tax what it is.

Boston Herald: A western designer foresees entirely buttonless suits for men in a not remote future, and won't it be pretty tough when a candidate has to go around zippering his constituents, instead?

Chicago Daily News: This year's fashionable hot dog is anointed with mustard, baked in a form-fitting bun and eaten with a Harvard accent.

Los Angeles Times: The world's largest jewel, a topaz in the Smithsonian Institution, weighs 152 pounds. It is estimated that an actress would need two cabs in which to mislay this.

Manly Manners

Duty

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
—E. B. Browning.

Monitor Movie Guide

Blondie on a Budget (Columbia)—Another in the series of comic strip adventures of the Bumpsteads, with family savings, a trout club membership, a fur coat, and the appearance of a former sweetheart having something to do with the complications. Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Larry Simms, Rita Hayworth.—Adults and young people.

* * *

The Farmer's Daughter (Paramount)—Comedy in the slapstick vein about a summer theater, its harassed manager, an alcoholic playwright, a temperamental leading lady, and the awkward daughter of the farm who gets a chance to act. Martha Raye has the latter part; Charles Ruggles is the manager. Richard Denning, Gertrude Michael.—Adults and young people.

* * *

The Grapes of Wrath (20th Century-Fox)—Faithful film transcription of John Steinbeck's novel about the migration of Oklahoma farmers to California, but bringing the language into conformity with Hays regulations and ending on a note of hope. Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell, John Carradine, Charles Grapewin, Dorris Bowdon, Russell Simpson.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

My Son, My Son (United Artists)—Howard Spring's tragic and frequently violent novel translated into a romantic drama with certain unhappy incidents. The film has been carefully produced and has moments of emotional power. Louis Hayward carries off the acting honors as the character that has undergone the least alteration. Brian Aherne, Madeleine Carroll, Henry Hull, Josephine Hutchinson, Laraine Day.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Pinocchio (RKO) — Walt Disney's second full-length film, handsome and imaginative, translating into the Disney idiom the fairy story of the little wooden puppet who came alive at the wish of the kindly toymaker, the villains who beset his path, and Jiminy Cricket who was appointed his official conscience by the Blue Fairy. Pleasure Island, where boys are shown being turned into donkeys by their bad behavior, seems overdone and out of key.—Family.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," "Young Mr. Lincoln."

* * *

Adults and Young People — "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

* * *

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell."

Bird Proverbs

Birds pay equal homage to all men.

Every bird likes its own nest best.

Every bird is known by its feathers.

According to the pinions the bird flies.

It is rash to sell the bird on the bough.

The bird once out of hand is hard to recover.

A bird is known by its note, a man by his talk.

It is a lazy bird that will not build its own nest.

Two birds of prey do not keep company with each other.

However high a bird may soar it seeks its food on earth.

It is a foolish bird that allows the laying of salt upon its tail.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Release

Seattle, Wash.

A man here recently wrote to a brother canceling a debt of $100. He said he realized "how debilitating a consciousness of debt could be."

The statement was added that any sense of obligation could be canceled by releasing an equal amount from any who were in debt to him.

Thus the ball of kindness is to be kept rolling.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"The Shadow"*

By Le Pelley

SOMEONE MUST HAVE PUT THIS NOTE HERE WHILE WE WERE UPSTAIRS — BUT WHO—?
SOMEONE CALLED "THE SHADOW" ?
WHO IS THE SHADOW ? WHY DOES HE WANT TO GET US OUT ?
BENJAMIN — YOU GET SO CURIOUS AT THE MOST AWFUL TIMES
WELL.. LET'S GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THINGS ! THERE MAY NOT EVEN BE ANYONE CALLED.....
THE SHADOW !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Meet Mr. Snubs—Detective—*

By Rodgers

The Boss and Jimmy thought I was pretty smart to solve "The Mystery of the Missing Papers" yesterday—
The Boss said "Here, you're the one who should wear this! You're the detective!"
And with that he presented me with his false moustache!
!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And That Isn't All*

By The Hagers

I FOUND JOE TEAL AT HOME. "HELLO! A CENSUS TAKER," CHORTLED JOE.
"I LIVE ALONE; MY HOME I OWN; I RAISE RHUBARB; SING BARITONE;
LIKE MODERN ART; AND SKI QUITE WELL; WENT DOWN ONCE IN A DIVING BELL....."
"I'M JUST A CENSUS TAKER. WHOA! WHAT YOU NEED IS A CENSOR, JOE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Nations' Essential Needs

It is, or rather it used to be, customary to define "the bare necessities of existence" as food, water, clothing and shelter. No doubt these still represent the absolute minimum of material requirements, but the list of what today are generally considered civilized man's ordinary needs, includes vastly more. Few would dare to leave out in these modern times such essential items as leisure, entertainment, reading, transportation and communications. To most of us these are no longer "luxuries," but indispensable adjuncts to our daily round.

This is significantly illustrated in an authoritative broadsheet issued in England recently by P. E. P., an organization for the encouragement of political and economic planning. Entitled "Essential Civil Needs," the pamphlet contains a study of Britain's peacetime consumption and use of the principal commodities and services with a view to ascertaining where wartime economies are possible.

To start with, the P. E. P. broadsheet admits ruefully, "the difficulty comes in defining what is 'unnecessary.'" It points out that "we readily forget how recently many goods and services now classed as necessities have become available to us," and lists among these new "necessities" electric light and power, the telephone, radio, automobiles, and tropical or subtropical fruits such as bananas and oranges. In the "non-essential" category are placed such matters as private education, leisure, newspapers, postal services, etc.

Admirable in many respects, the P. E. P. booklet draws some conclusions which can hardly pass unchallenged. Not all women, for instance, will welcome the statement that "there is room for appreciable economies" in Britain's annual twenty-two million pound bill for cosmetics (soap included); especially when betting, with an annual turnover of four hundred million pounds, is impliedly justified. Hollywood will be pleased with the judgment that movies are most essential and that therefore the ten million pounds annually sent to America for films is "well spent"; but many will disagree with the pamphlet's classification of alcohol and tobacco in the same category of desirable pleasures.

There is, moreover, one particularly essential requisite of mankind which receives no attention in the P. E. P. pamphlet. This is the spiritual need. Surely today, when the world is torn by war and wracked by economic stress, the greatest need of all is pure religion, primitive Christianity. "Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? . . . For your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Crocus Time: Circus Time

It took more than the calendar this year to prove that Spring had come to the northern slice of the United States. But now—New York's Madison Square Garden has swallowed up in its mammoth arena and caverns the forty-five carloads of elephants, clowns, tigers, equestriennes, midgets, giants, lions, horses, pandas, and panoplied paraphernalia.

From the advance notices, it must have taken at least one car to bring the circus adjectives up from winter quarters in Florida. These lush, tropical adjectives are as alluring, alliterative, appealing, amazing, astounding, and awe-inspiring as the animals, acrobats, and allied attractions which they describe.

Boys and girls of New York and its suburbs, as well as their relatives who escort them—solely, of course, to give the children a treat—have to be content with the Garden roof as the big top. Can you imagine, too, how big the knots would be in Manhattan's traffic if a street parade were attempted? The boys of Bucyrus will see that later in the season.

But within the coliseum are the three rings to watch at once, a surfeit of simultaneous sights on the level and in mid-air, flying trapezes, spangled performers, galloping horses, cavorting clowns, and all the ingredients of happy hubbub and eye-filling spectacle.

Adults may observe that the animals are still wrapped in melancholy. Winter quarters are gloomy enough, and the Garden isn't much better. Slightly more cheerful may be the Summer trek to Troy, Tonawanda, Boston, Burlington, Chillicothe, Tuscaloosa, Muskegon, Zanesville, and points west, east, south, and north.

A Vote for Better Living

Americans who prefer to earn money doing the things they can do best and to buy from their neighbors the things those neighbors make best can without much difficulty understand the ideas behind the Hull trade program:

Mr. Jones knows how to make good shoes at the lowest possible price. Mr. Brown knows how to produce overcoats on the same basis. Each raises his standard of living by exchanging his wares for those of the other. Each would lower it if he insisted on using part of his time in a less efficient attempt to produce for himself the things his neighbor can produce more cheaply for him. It would take an office worker weeks or months to make a piece of furniture that he can buy with half a week's pay, and then he would not have the expert workmanship that he can buy.

This is why trade is essential to a rising standard of living. It is one of the best arguments for extending international trade by the gradual and wise process of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements. For countries, like individuals, are not equally endowed with skills or materials.

In adopting the resolution to extend without amendment the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the Senate has acted in accord with economic facts for the benefit of the Nation as a whole.

Protecting the Craft

The size of the bargaining unit—whether it should be a plant, a craft, or a whole industry—has been one of the most tortured questions the National Labor Relations Board has had to answer under the Wagner Act. Rather oddly, the amendment advanced on this point by the House of Representatives Labor Committee, which has been friendly to the Board, would limit the Board's authority much more strictly than would the corresponding amendment proposed by the Smith investigating committee.

The Labor Committee adopts the standard desired by the American Federation of Labor in its rivalry with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and would protect craft unionism by requiring that wherever a majority of a craft so vote, the Board shall designate it as a bargaining unit.

The Smith committee amendment would relieve the Board of the unpleasant task of determining the bargaining unit where there is a jurisdictional dispute by providing that it shall not take jurisdiction until the representatives of the two or more warring factions have signed an agreement settling the dispute as to the bargaining unit, and that it shall then adopt their decision.

In practical operation a more workable basis is that which has been largely adopted by the Labor Board already. This was described by Dr. William M. Leiserson as a policy of recognizing established union units and bargaining practices wherever these are crystallized and are working satisfactorily. The rule demanded by the A. F. of L. would arbitrarily compel the Board to intervene and cut up a possibly well-functioning union of some size any time a majority of some craft within the union might petition it. This disintegrating influence would not be helpful to labor.

Much more reasonable is the proposed plan under which labor, if it were to enjoy the guarantees of protection for collective bargaining, would have to earn them by composing its factional differences.

Literary Labor

Boston's love of books seems to have reflected itself in an unexpected quarter, the leadership of the labor movement of Massachusetts. To the printer who is the key man in the State organization of the American Federation of Labor has been added by recent election a book enthusiast in the new president of the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

To speculate on this coincidence, it is of course possible that the literary heritage of Boston, reaching out intangibly through the city, contributed to the urge that led Joseph Salerno, new State CIO chief, to delve into books for five to eight hours a day. Likewise the atmosphere of books may have made it just a little more logical for Kenneth Taylor, of the typographical union, to be named as secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor.

Individually such things have occurred elsewhere, certainly in the case of the elevation of printers to high labor office. However, it is doubtful if such a tie-up with the printed word as has occurred in Boston can be duplicated in the United States.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

What Price Bata's System?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In re your recent news article concerning the attacks of Massachusetts Representative Rogers on the Bata "system," should it not be pointed out to the uninformed that such denunciations may have some connection with Massachusetts manufacturers who fear a man who can provide the American people with better shoes at a lower price?

The declaration that the ages of 16-18 are a person's "most formative years" is surely open to question. Many claim that the first seven years are the most formative. As for "dominating and molding the lives of free American workers," it seems to me the Representative is seeking to curb the worker's right to work where and for as little as he pleases. Nobody is obliged to work for Bata.

Many are indulging in lofty oratorical flights about Bata's system being one that Americans discarded 300 years ago. Which makes it in order to ask them where they were as recently as 1931-32, when Joan Lowell was exposing the (100 per cent American) sweat-shop conditions in Fall River, New Bedford, and other Massachusetts towns.

R. E. PIKE

Great Bend, Pa.

The Frank Report

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your article "Frank Report Proposed as G. O. P. Basis." I had not seen Mr. David Lawrence's suggestion with reference to selecting a candidate. But I had read the articles by Wendell L. Willkie and Governor Vanderbilt in the Magazine Section of the Monitor.

If I may make a suggestion it would be: Why don't the newspaper correspondents, the David Lawrences, the Walter Lippmanns and dozens of others, start a cry for a campaign such as Wendell Willkie and Governor Vanderbilt would call for? I'm sure the country would be vocal.

Mr. Vanderbilt has certainly made his policy known, not only in Rhode Island but to a great many tourists and to thousands and thousands of readers. It would seem that our salvation lay in the selection of one or two of the best fitted men in America, irrespective of political background.

The intelligent people of the country are weary of "men of only political ability." There is no reason why their voice should not be heard before selection is made.

RUTH MCWILLIAMS

Los Angeles, Calif.

"Seven Years of the New Deal"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the Monitor reprinted in its Mirror of World Opinion, "Seven Years of the New Deal," was it naïve enough to think that David Lawrence's United States News qualified as an impartial observer?

The Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers could hardly have done a more misleading job than Mr. Lawrence's ten opinions under the heading "—and view with alarm."

Needham, Mass. HAROLD PUTNAM

"Oil Resists Control"

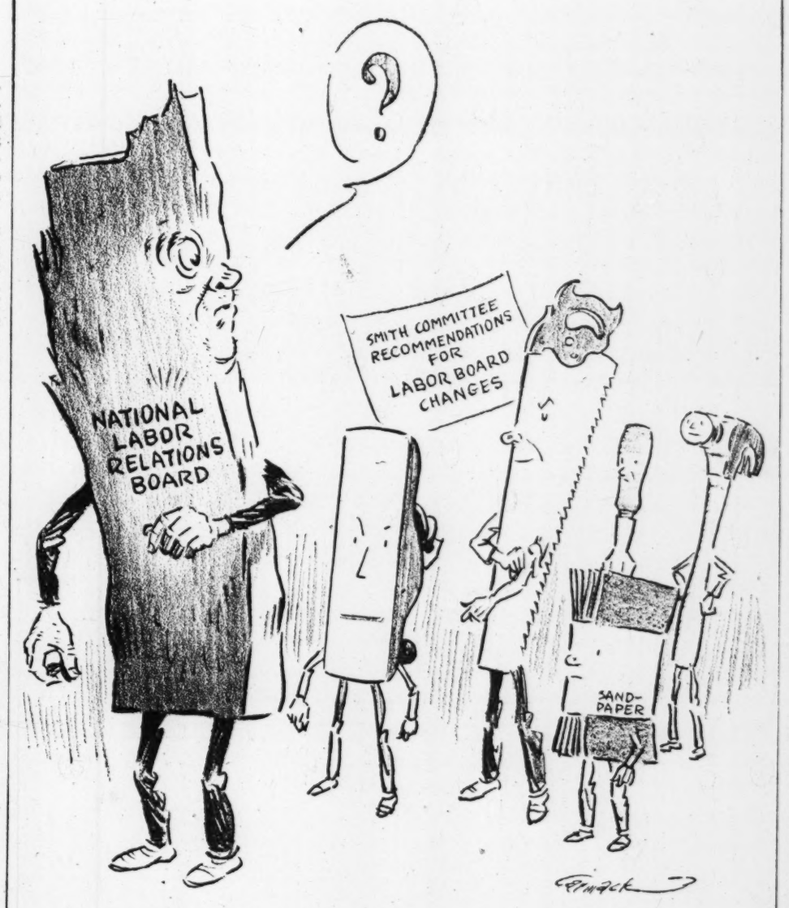
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congratulations on the editorial "Oil Resists Control."

It's one of the best and most succinct statements on this whole question, and I wonder that one so far away from the oil country could be so familiar with all the points involved, and cover them so well.

Topeka, Kan. ALF M. LANDON

Business Callers



All Summer for a Swallow

After dinner one evening my husband announced that we ought to have soup with our evening meal.

Now I don't like soup for dinner when I have to do my own serving. If the soup is served when the main part of the meal is on the table, the dinner gets cold while the soup is being eaten; if the main part of the meal is left in the kitchen, it may be burning or drying up, and my thoughts are continually wandering to the kitchen. I keep wondering what is happening and cannot express congeniality at the table. However, I like soup for supper on Saturday nights. Having been a country girl I like dinner at noon whenever possible and on Saturdays this schedule works out very nicely with soup the principal course of a nutritious simple supper.

Anyway I decided to keep soup in mind and to endeavor to have it occasionally.

* * *

A few weeks after this conversation about soup, my husband was at a big dinner with other men from his office. Evidently a famous cook prepared this dinner for he brought home a big boxlike book with the picture of a chef on the outside and on the inside a lot of loose, thin, cardboard pages, on each of which was printed a recipe.

This pack of recipes looked interesting to me and, inasmuch as the top recipe was for soup and I am naturally an orderly person, I decided I would begin with the first recipe. The name was Cream Soup Vichyssoise, the third word unpronounceable to me. The recipe called for 2 raw white potatoes, 1 leek, 1 onion, 2 ounces sorrel, 3 cups stock, 4 ounces sweet butter, 1 cup heavy cream, and 1 teaspoon chives. Most of the requirements were either on hand or easily obtainable but I wrote "leek, sorrel, chives" on a little slip of paper as a reminder. I asked a vegetable man for these things. He had leek and chives but no sorrel. I asked at the local market, receiving the same information. I kept the list in my purse and, when I had occasion to be in a larger market, I asked for "leek, sorrel, chives." No one could provide sorrel.

I do not frequent Central Market, but one day in the spring I went there purposely and asked at stand after stand for sorrel. One woman told me it might be called sour grass. Two or three stands had the seeds but no one had the sorrel. In fact many did not know what I was talking about. When I was a child, my sister and I had picked sorrel in the fields and enjoyed eating it. As a last resort I bought five cents worth of sorrel seed. I brought it home and planted it in a small cement box my son had made in school. I watered it almost every day and finally about half a dozen plants began to grow. They had big leaves, very different from the cloverlike leaves I had known. I found around the house some weeds which looked and tasted something like sorrel and so I decided that with what I could grow I would have the required two ounces of sorrel.

Well, the days and weeks went by and I decided it was time to make the soup; so I asked the vegetable man for leek and chives. He had leek but no chives, but he could get me some. Weeks went by but no chives appeared. I asked then at the local market and then at the big market only to learn that chives grow in hothouses and are not obtainable in the summer. However, I did not give up. At one stand in the market the man said he would have it the following Saturday. Autumn was close at hand before I could come home with the leek and chives.

* * *

Thoughts of this recipe had been so long in my mind I thought I knew it by heart and so I bought a piece of beef with a nice bone to make the stock. This I made all right and then looked at my recipe. There it said sweet butter. This was on a Saturday morning. If the milkman could supply the sweet butter we could have the soup that evening. He did not have it but he brought it about noon. Then I went to get the potatoes, but to my disgust found I had none. That ended my plan for soup that Saturday. With the stock carefully put away in the refrigerator and the leek in the vegetable pan I decided to wait one more week.

The following Saturday I had an order for cream from the milkman. I had the potatoes and everything seemed in readiness to harvest my crop. With much joy I took out my pan and scissors and cut down every blade of the sorrel. I washed it and weighed it. The recipe called for two ounces. I had one-half ounce. I went to the back of the house where my sour grass weeds were growing. The ripening of the season evidently had come and gone—there wasn't a spear of sour grass anywhere to be found.

With determination not to be defeated, I quartered my recipe—½ a potato, ¼ one leek, ¼ an onion, ½ ounce sorrel, ¾ cup stock, 1 ounce sweet butter, ¼ cup heavy cream, ¼ teaspoon chives. I followed the directions carefully. That evening each of the three of us had a small sauce dish of Cream Soup Vichyssoise—my summer's work. We scraped our dishes carefully and commented upon our good soup.

This was one page of the recipes I could put at the back of the book and start the next page.

I began to read: "Pan Broiled Young Turkey."

"Procure well-fed turkey, 10 weeks old."

Now I am wondering if I must start a turkey farm in the back yard. M. G. A.

North . . South . . East . . West

Political Weather Vanes

By Frank L. Perrin

Newspaper readers and those who listen to the comments and prognostications of political experts on radio programs are busy, just now, in tabulating the returns from early preferential primary elections in the United States. It is a pleasant and innocuous diversion. It relieves the stress and strain so long continued by repetitious war news from European battle fronts. The battle of the ballots in April is neither sanguinary nor decisive. The results, indeterminate and scarcely official, are at the moment barely more important than the banter between horse-trading Yankees of the familiar New England or New York State type. The horse-trader is never in a hurry. He makes his decision when the time for decision comes.

It is reasonable to assume that millions of voters, both women and men, in the United States are not prepared, at the moment, to express their final choice of candidates for President and Vice-President, to be voted for in November next. The little breeze that indicates the present sentiment of the people can hardly be taken as an accurate forecast of the controlling currents eight months hence. There will be no possibility of mistaking the decision of the people in November. It will be a fateful and determining decision, once made.

It should be understood, even thus early in the campaign year, that no other people than those who are most concerned, are to make or influence this important decision. Whatever the progress, the problems, or the entanglements of wars and diplomatic maneuverings in neighboring or remote countries, the vital issues in the United States remain to be faced and determined. America has been given to understand that the issues of peace and war in Europe are the chief concern of the people of Europe. It is not selfish, therefore, to assume that the future political course of the American States is not to be directed or influenced by the successes or failures of European strategy in the field or in the chancelleries.

* * *

It is not forgotten that in the year 1916 the people were rallied by the political battle-cry, "He kept us out of war!" Probably the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, by a narrow margin, was made possible by a belief that we would not later be compelled to enter as a belligerent. And yet, as has since been made plain, long before November, 1916, it had been decided that nothing could keep America out of the war. It might be agreed, now as then, that no administrator of the affairs of a representative democracy can determine, in advance or ever, in opposition to the will of the people governed, the issues of peace or war.

There is indicated, quite definitely, in the results of the preferential primary elections already held, wide confidence in what the people accept as President Roosevelt's foreign policy. This might be taken as the expression of a willingness on the part of many, regardless of political party ties, to overlook the traditional objection to a third successive term of a President in office, only upon the implied supposition that the present policy of noninterference will keep the country out of war. This is encouraging, of course, to the New Deal contingent of the Democratic Party. It is not so generally acceptable to the old-line Democrats now marching under the banners of Mr. Garner and Mr. Farley.

* * *

To the Republican aspirants, and to the rank and file of that party, the present swing toward Mr. Roosevelt must seem an auspicious omen. Extreme optimists hope that the result will be a party division and, in case Mr. Roosevelt is nominated, the naming of a second Democratic ticket. But this will probably prove to be a forlorn hope. There is too much at stake in the form of patronage to risk a wholesale defeat by such a breach. There is, however, as perilous a hurdle which cannot be so easily avoided.

The real division of thought and sentiment in the United States today does not follow or conform, in any true sense, to party lines. Republicans, in large numbers, will support a New Deal ticket. These will vote for Roosevelt's re-election, or they will vote for the candidates of his choice. On the other hand, and perhaps more importantly, many Democrats will refuse to accept the dictation of the New Deal leaders.

The decision may rest with that unascertainable minority of old-line Democrats who will refuse to accept further orders from the New Deal directorate, but who are unable to lend even temporary aid to the Republicans. The number of Republicans supporting New Deal politics will, in all likelihood, be greater than the number of Democrats voting for a Republican candidate. In neither the South, or the states bordering on the South, can it be expected that enough Democrats will stay at home on election day to change the result.

The Wide Horizon

Tallinn, Gateway to Russia

By R. M. Fox

Memories of Tallinn recurred to me as I read that Russia is again master of the Eastern shores of the Baltic. That ancient Estonian city port, gateway of the Baltic, may henceforth be more prosperous than for many a long year since it will now be more than ever closely linked to its Russian hinterland. But to what extent will it remain Estonian?

Grass was growing between the cobblestones by the harbor, warehouses were crumbling in decay as I visited Tallinn some years ago. Then it was a desolate scene, which later improved. Two or three vessels were being loaded with wood and I was amazed to see women and girls doing this work, and singing as they worked in leisurely fashion.

Near the station, girl shoeblacks in voluminous overalls sat in chairs waiting for customers. Old women with birch brooms swept the roads. A gang of women laborers was resting in their lunch hour by a railway embankment and other women were employed as laborers on some buildings.

A striking spectacle was a statue erected on the seashore—at the entrance to a park—in commemoration of a ship which never came back. The base and pedestal of the statue is of rough-hewn rock but on the summit is a graceful figure of an angel, perfectly poised, with wings outspread, gazing seaward.

* * *

Tallinn itself is very hilly and has a queer jumbled appearance, like a heap of red and yellow brickwork. Streets are narrow and steep, while buildings are high. Ramshackle springless droshkies, drawn by horses, which poked their heads mournfully through enormous hoops like circus clowns, clattered along the cobbled streets. Dominating the whole is a church (the Dom) with a tremendously tall spire rising twice as high as the surrounding buildings. Its general style is one of severe simplicity but close by on a hill is another church with a huge gilded cupola and graceful lines in the Russian style.

In the center of the city is a great mound crowned by a castle and several other imposing buildings. Ribbon-like paths wind up the grassy slopes to this "city within a city" which may well have been an instrument of Czarist domination.

National feeling was much in evidence in the early days of the Estonian Republic. In the chief square is a magnificent "People's Theater" commemorating the gaining of national independence "that would not have been allowed in the Czar's time," my Estonian friend said, showing it to me with pride. (I wonder if it still stands!) Cinema shows had captions in three languages—Estonian, Russian, and German. Painted signs hung above the doorways of the shops depicting hams, strings of sausages, and enormous boots, which were for sale within.

* * *

Wandering over the hills I came upon the home of Mr. A. Weisenberg, a well-known Estonian sculptor, famed for his statue of Linda—a symbol of Estonia—sitting contemplatively, her chin resting on her hands.

Market day—held each week—was a time of great activity in the town, for then the country people trekked in with their cartloads of apples and pears. Women sat, side by side, with baskets of eggs, butter, and cheese. The people generally seemed to be of farming stock, well-built and vigorous. Their faces had that simple gravity induced by the regular round of occupation in the fields.

In recent years the flow of goods from Tallinn has greatly increased, but during the Russian famine I saw grain from America—given for relief—being transferred from the wharf to the trains. By each rail truck as it was loaded, stood an Estonian woman with a needle and twine, ready to stitch any rent in the sack which would allow the precious grain to run out.

In those earlier years the future of Estonia seemed uncertain and it still seems uncertain today. But I found plenty of energy and vitality in this people with which to meet, if necessary, even greater storms in the coming days.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Forgotten Law

The United States Code, Title 18, Section 201:

"No part of the money appropriated by any act shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a member of Congress, to favor or oppose by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation. . . ."

This forgotten statute, passed by Congress in July, 1919, has been dramatically brought to public attention at the hearing of the House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board.

The committee's counsel, Edmund Toland, produced the statute after first presenting documentary proof that regional officers of the Labor Board, with the knowledge and even the connivance of superiors in Washington, had organized campaigns to influence Congress against proposed changes in the Wagner Act and reductions in the Labor Board's appropriations. . . .

Here is something bigger than these particular exposures involving these particular Labor Board officials.

For what Mr. Toland has done is to disclose that all these years we have had on the statute books a law which, if enforced, would break up one of the worst political rackets that afflicts the American taxpayers. The Labor Board is not a lone offender. Offhand, we can think of no department, bureau, board, commission or other Government agency which does not, as a regular practice, violate this law by lobbying Congress for more money. . . .

If this law were enforced, in our opinion Congress could balance the budget. We hope it is not too late to start.—*Pittsburgh Press.*